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Yamada et al.

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(54) **GAS SENSOR FOR VEHICLE ENGINE
HAVING A DOUBLE-PIPE COVER**

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G01N 27/41

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **73/23.2**; 73/23.32; 73/31.5

(58) **Field of Search** 73/23.2, 23.31,
73/23.32, 31.05, 866.5; 422/98, 94; 204/428,
409

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A gas sensor has a housing, a gas sensing element held by the housing and having a gas contact portion and an element cover for covering the gas contact portion. The element cover has a double pipe structure formed by layering an outer pipe and an inner pipe. The outer pipe has an outer bottom portion having an outer bottom hole and an outer side portion having plural outer side holes. The inner pipe has an inner bottom portion having an inner bottom hole and an inner side portion having plural inner side holes disposed not to overlap the outer side holes. A spacing D of 0.2–1.0 mm is formed between the outer bottom portion and the inner bottom portion. As a result, flow resistance in the spacing D is relatively high, and the sample gas sufficiently and more smoothly flows toward the gas sensing element. Therefore, the element cover prevents condensed water from entering the inside of the gas sensor and improves response of the gas sensor.

16 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets

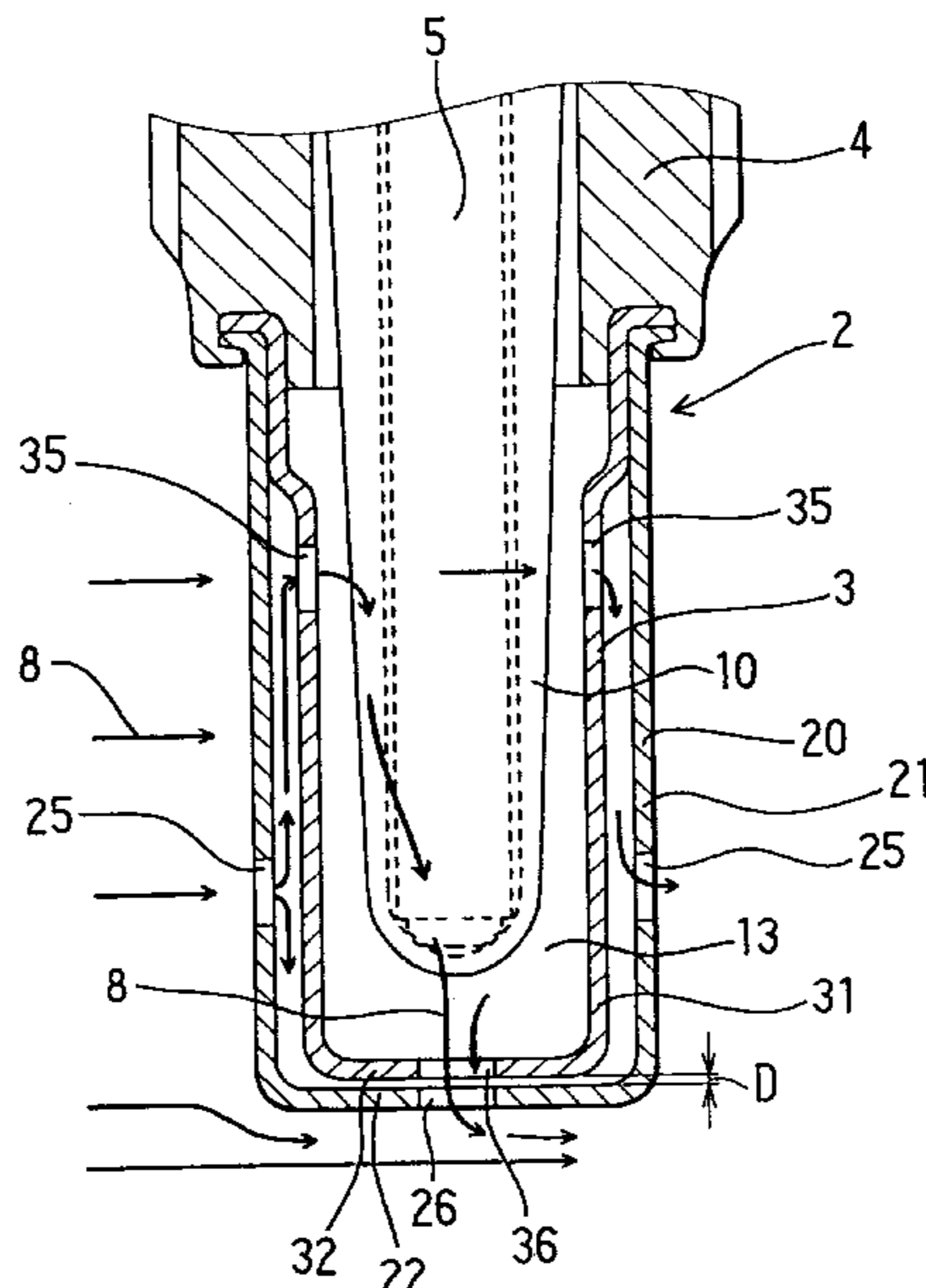


FIG. 1

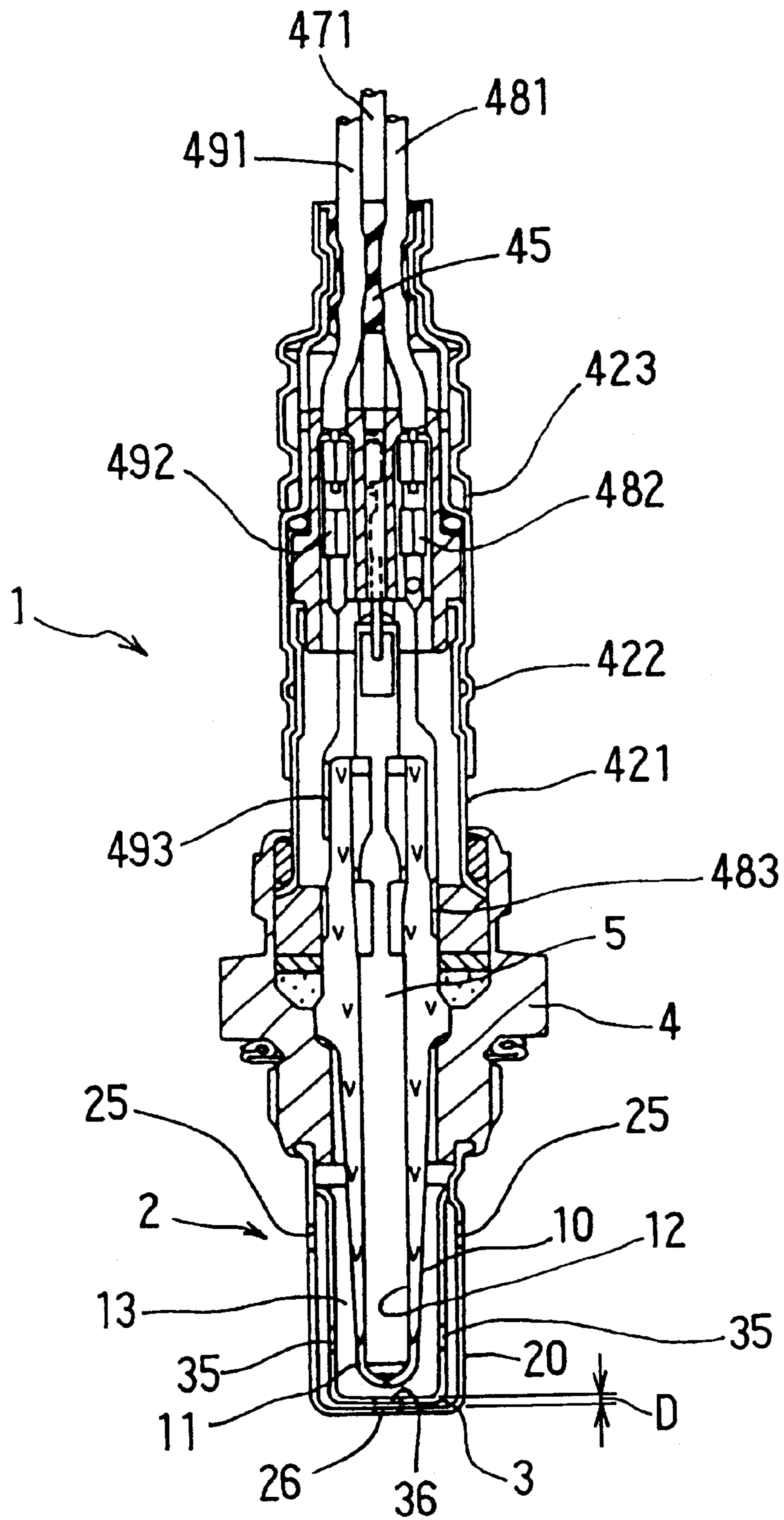


FIG. 2

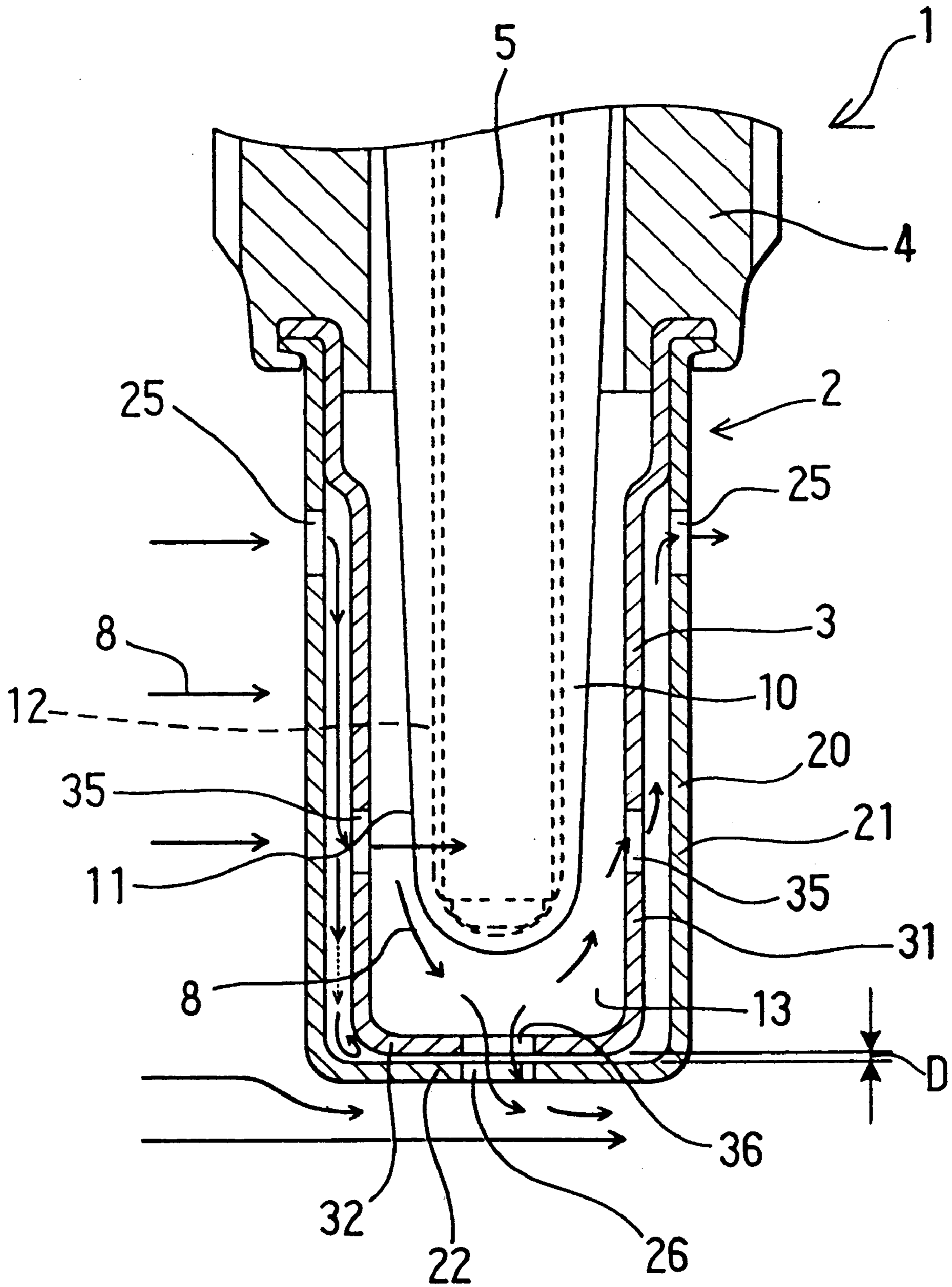


FIG. 3

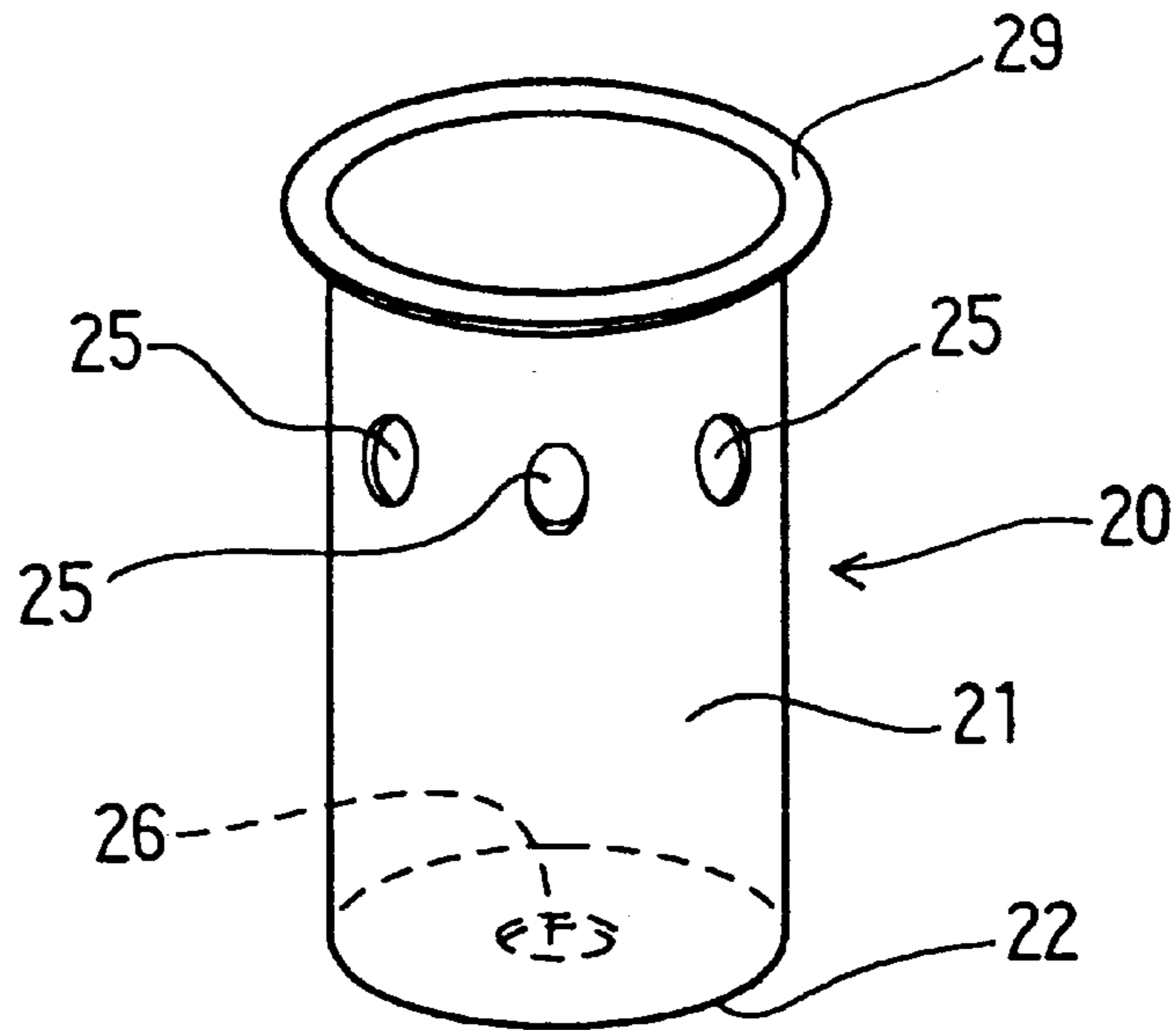


FIG. 4

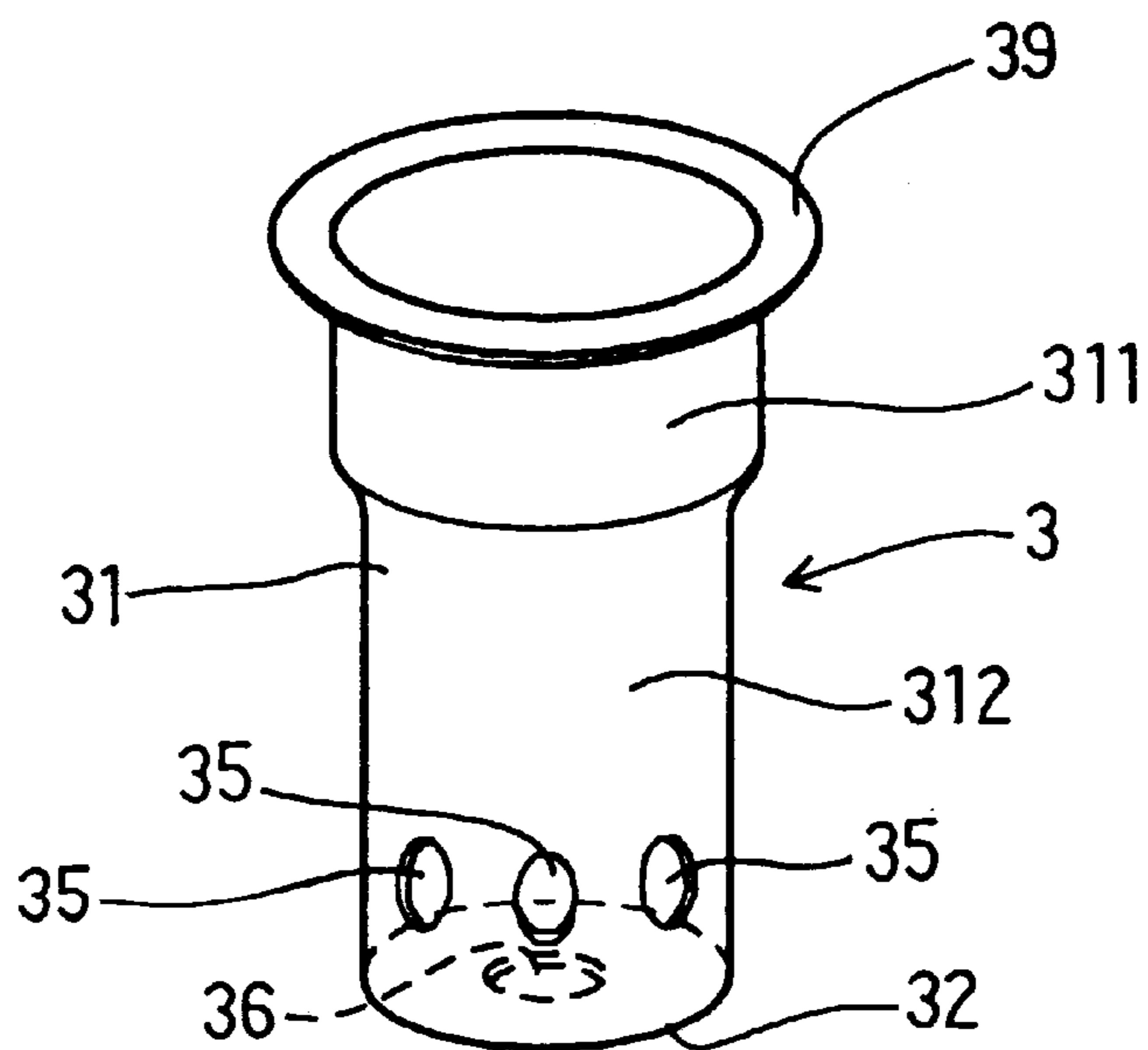


FIG. 5

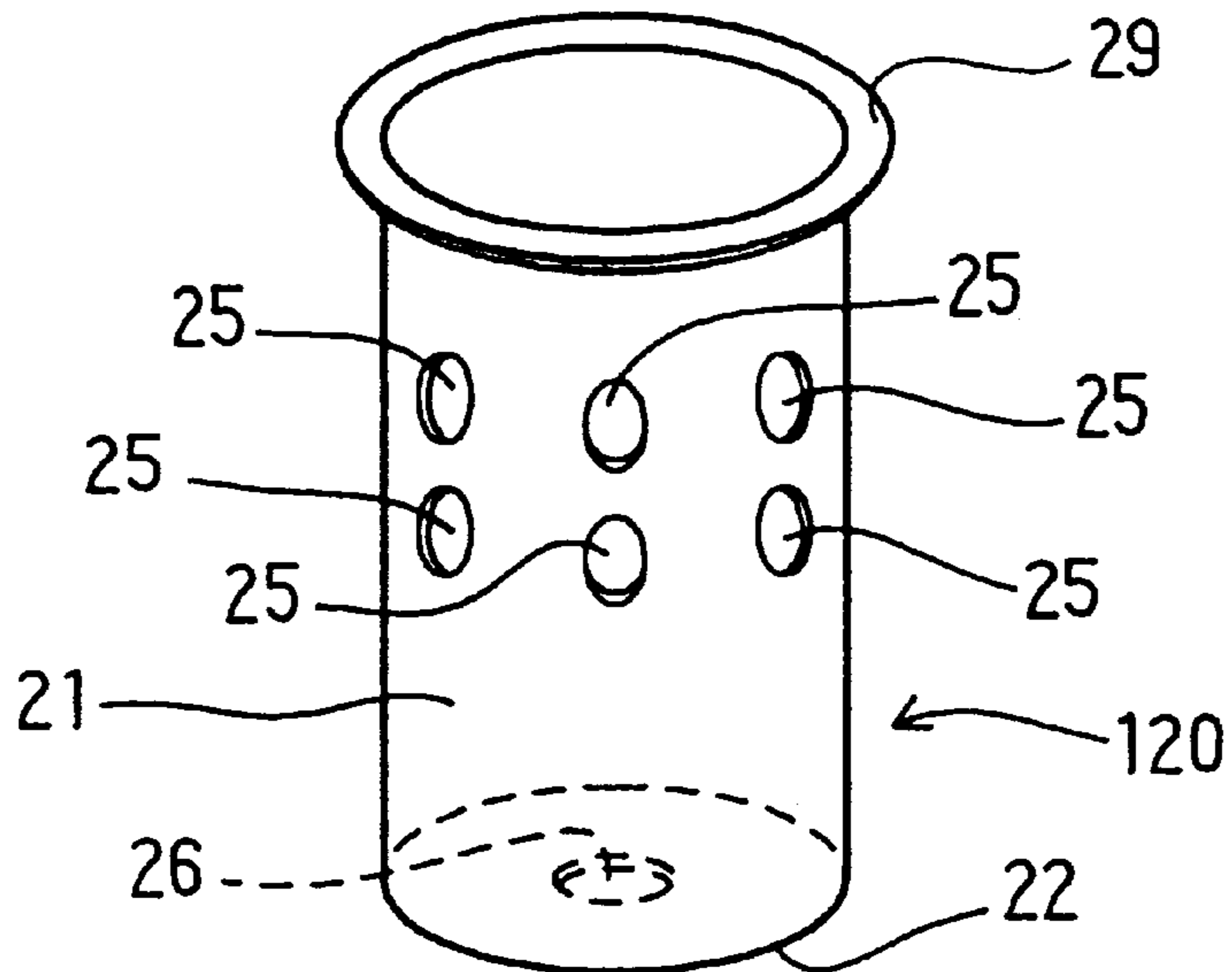


FIG. 6

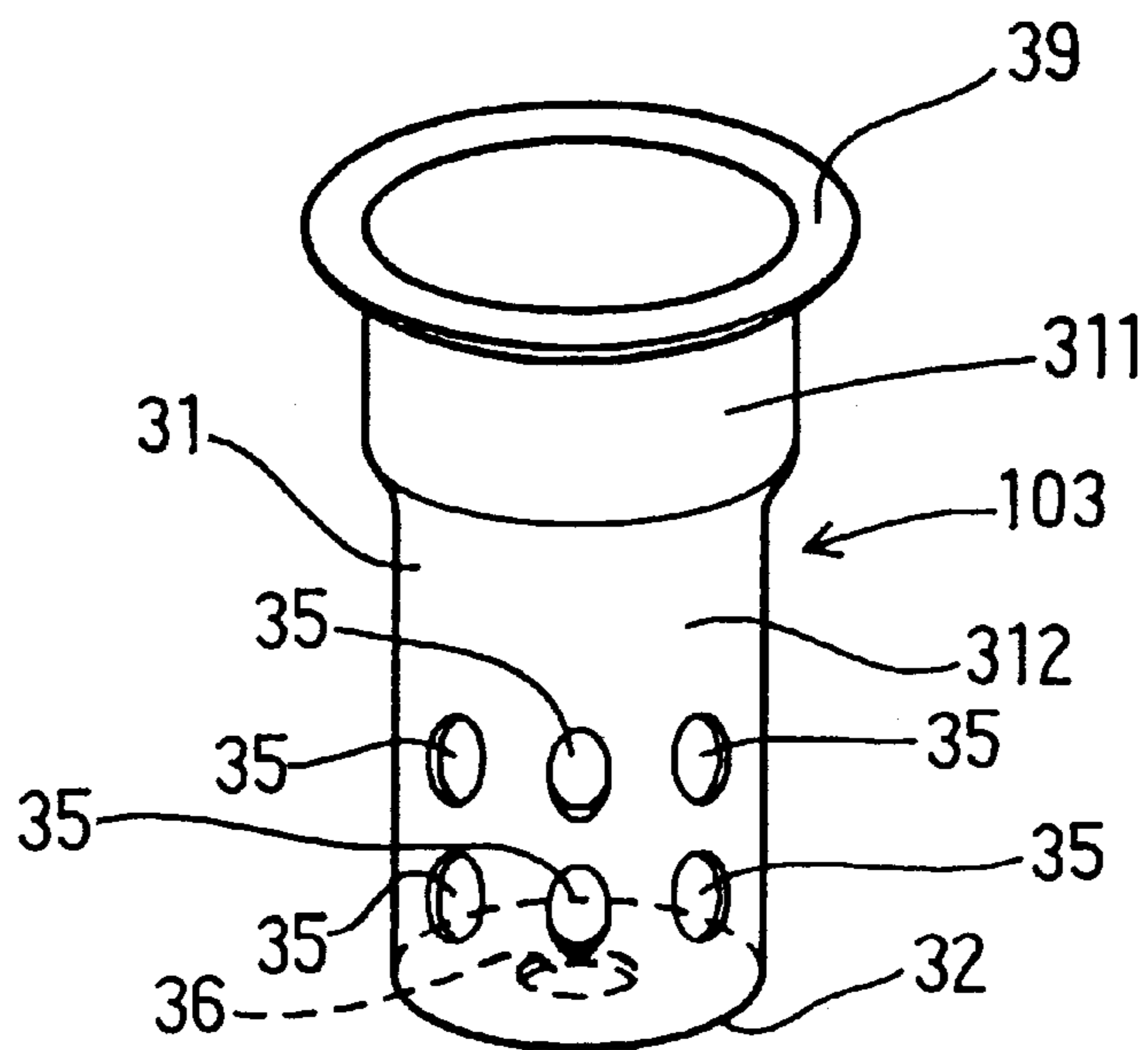


FIG. 7

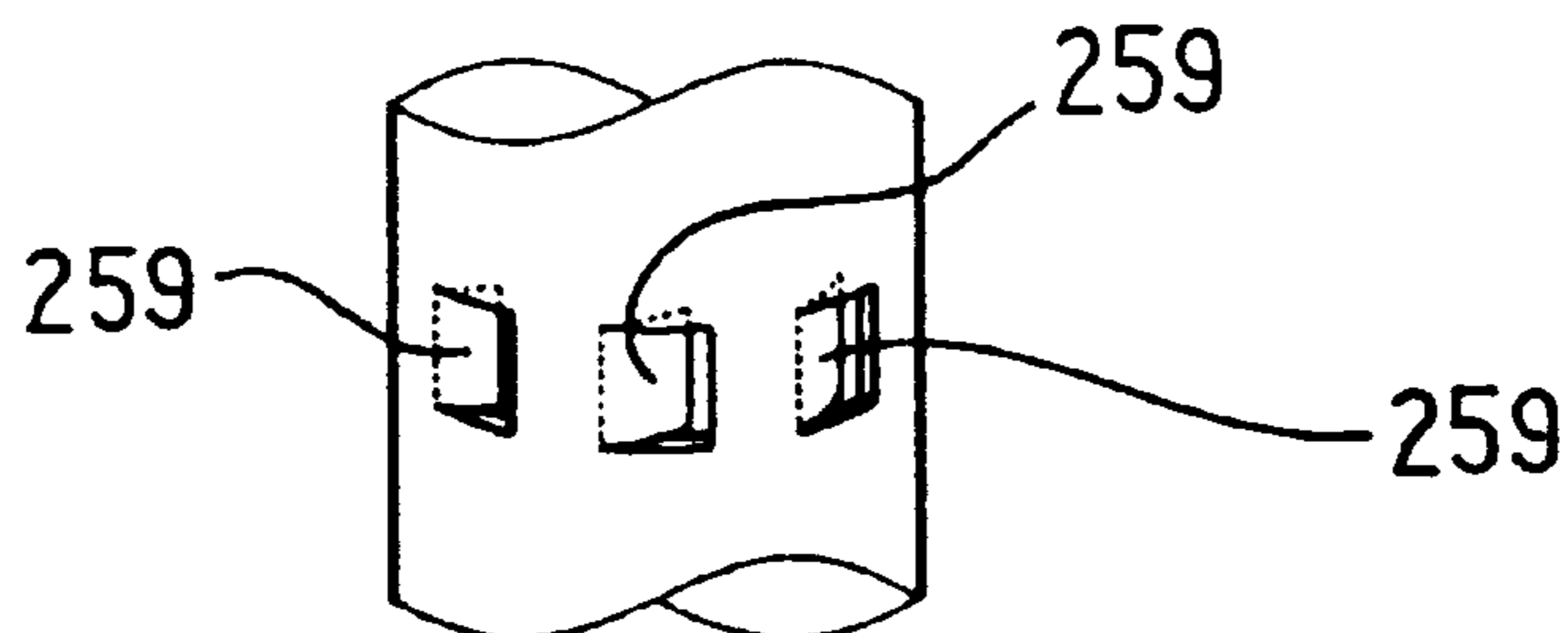


FIG. 11

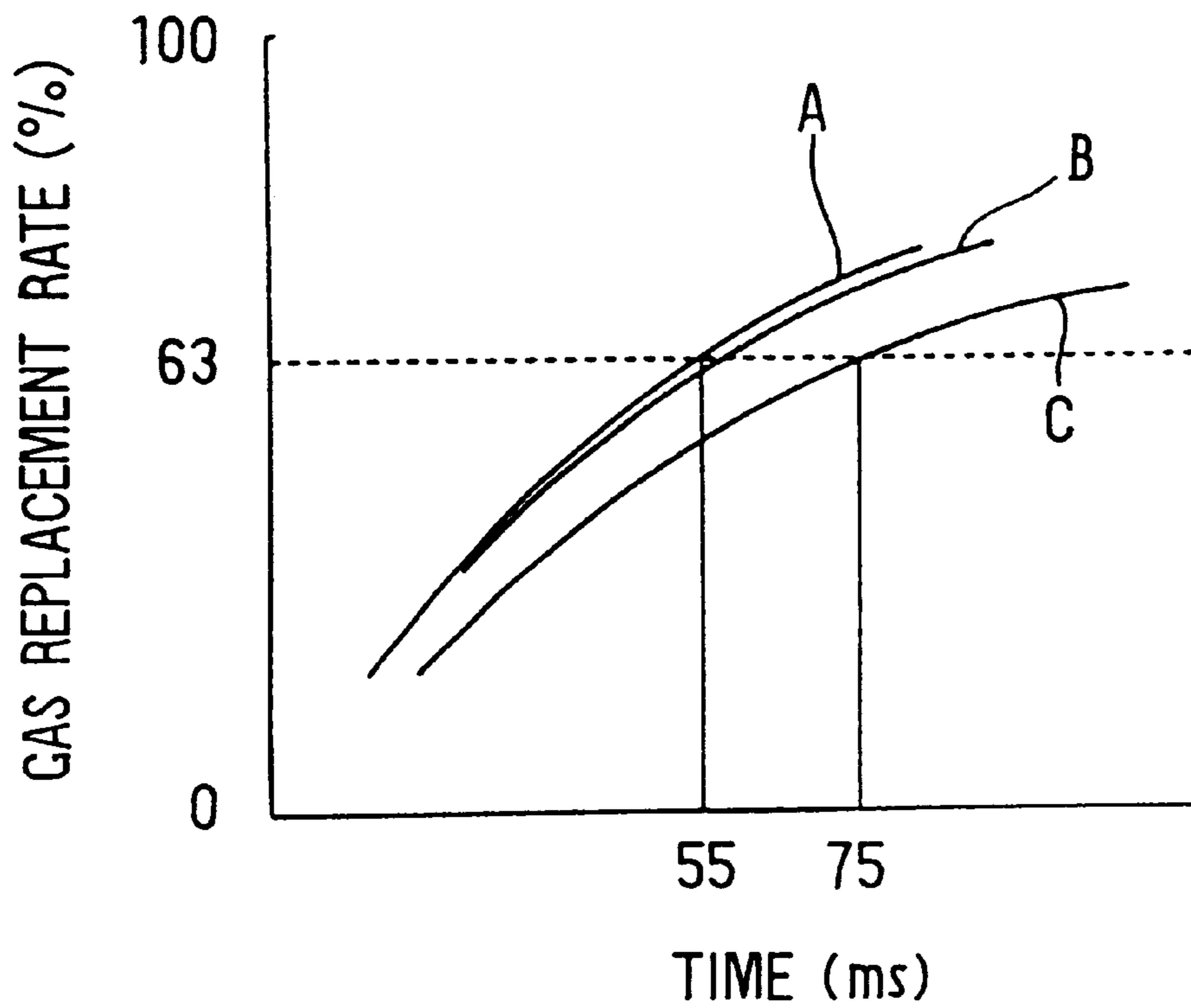


FIG. 8

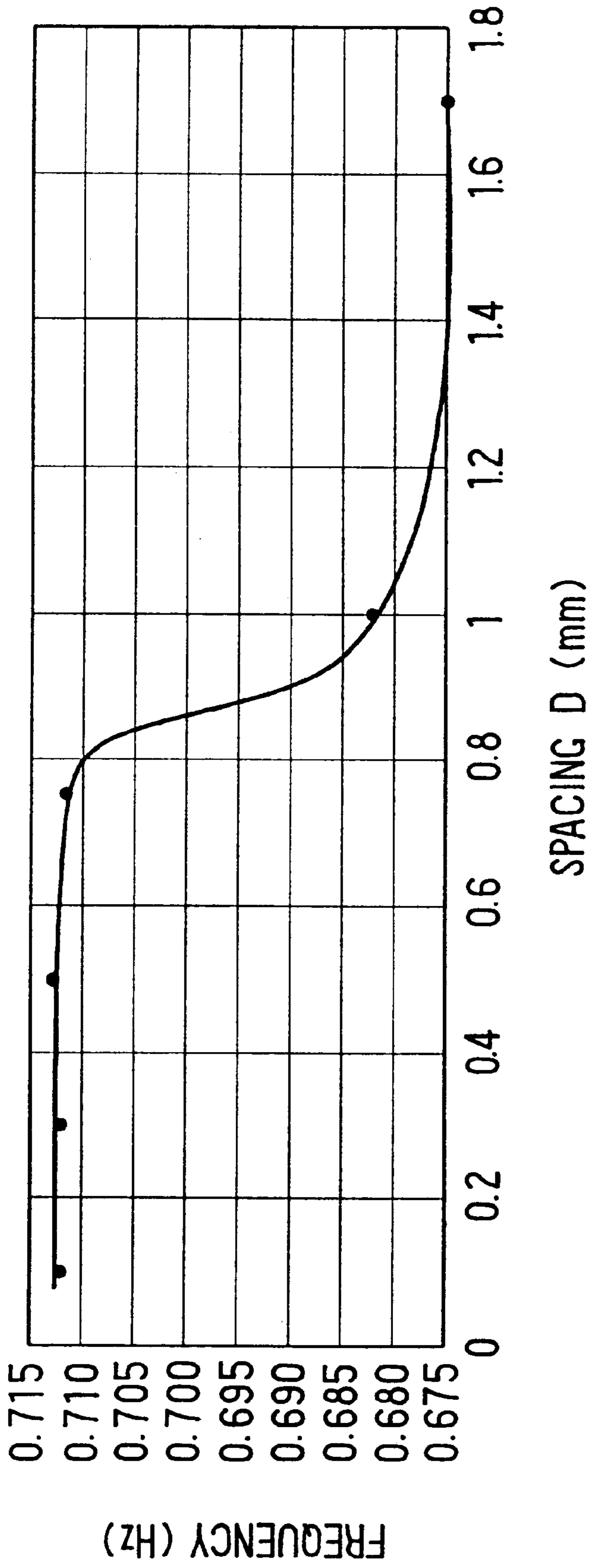


FIG. 9

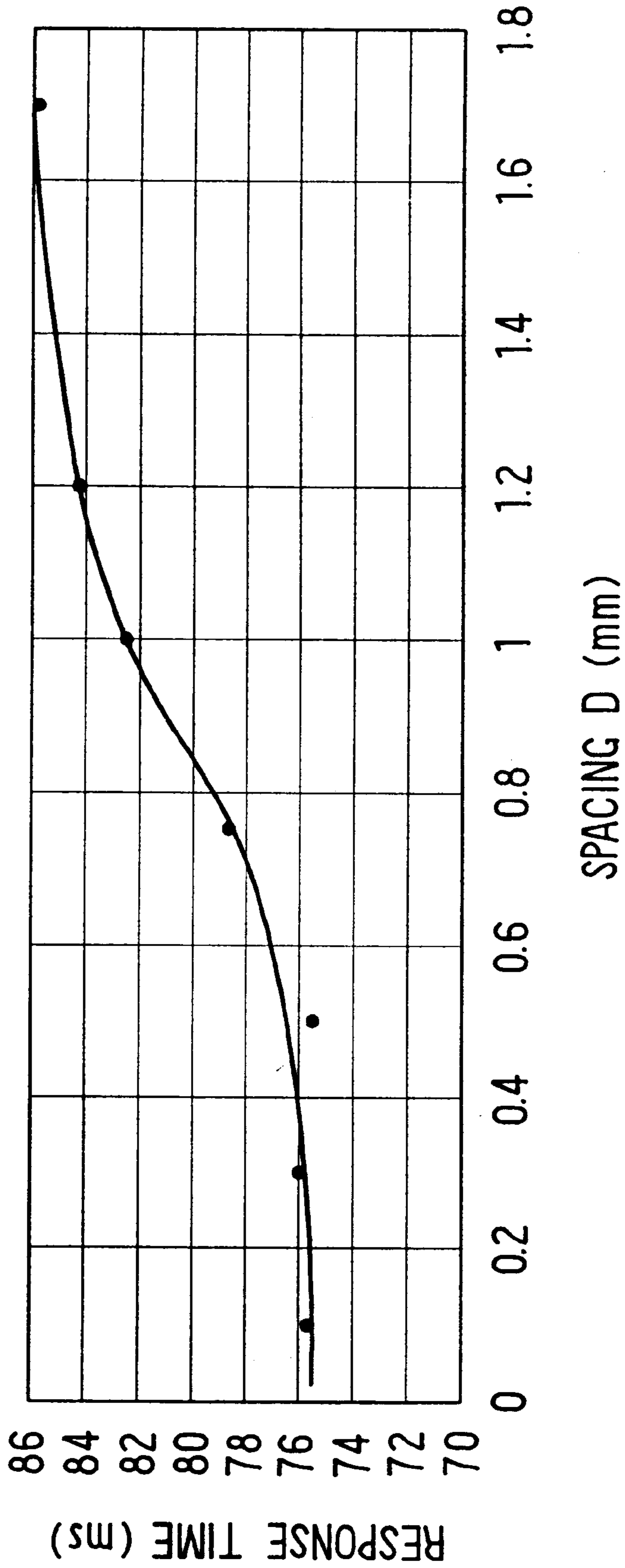


FIG. 10

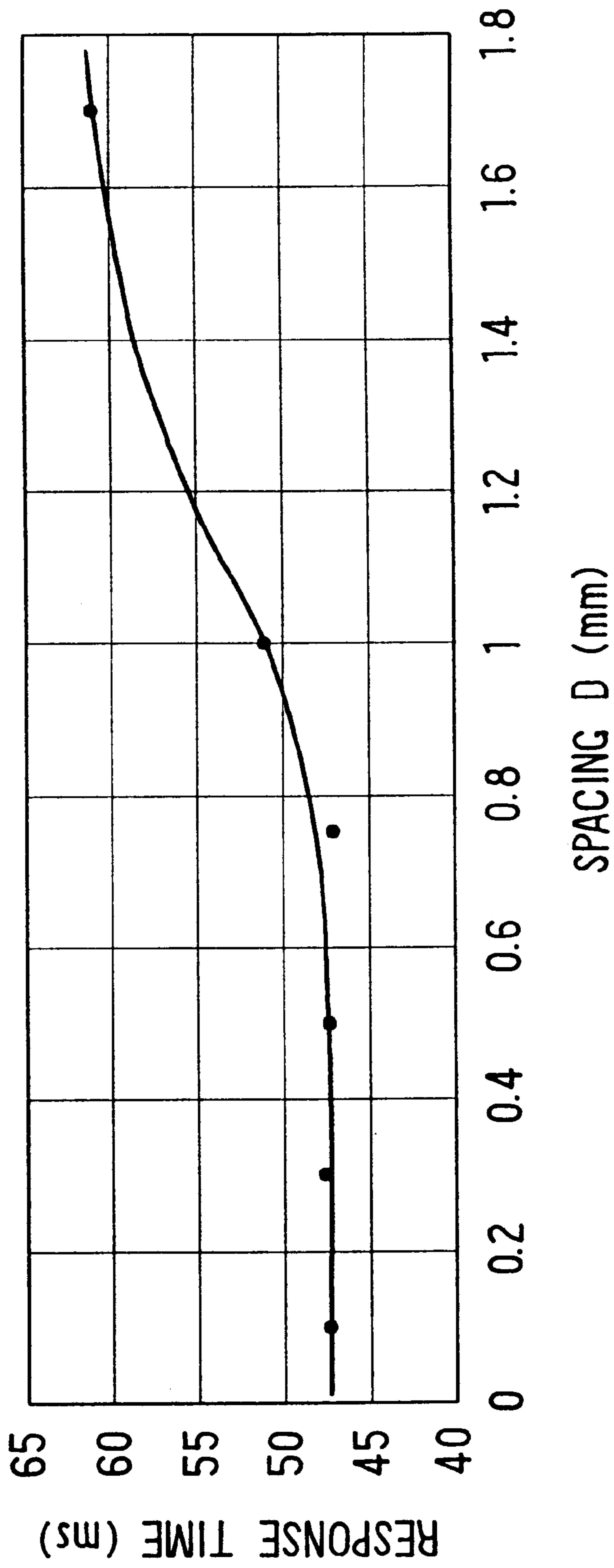


FIG. 12A

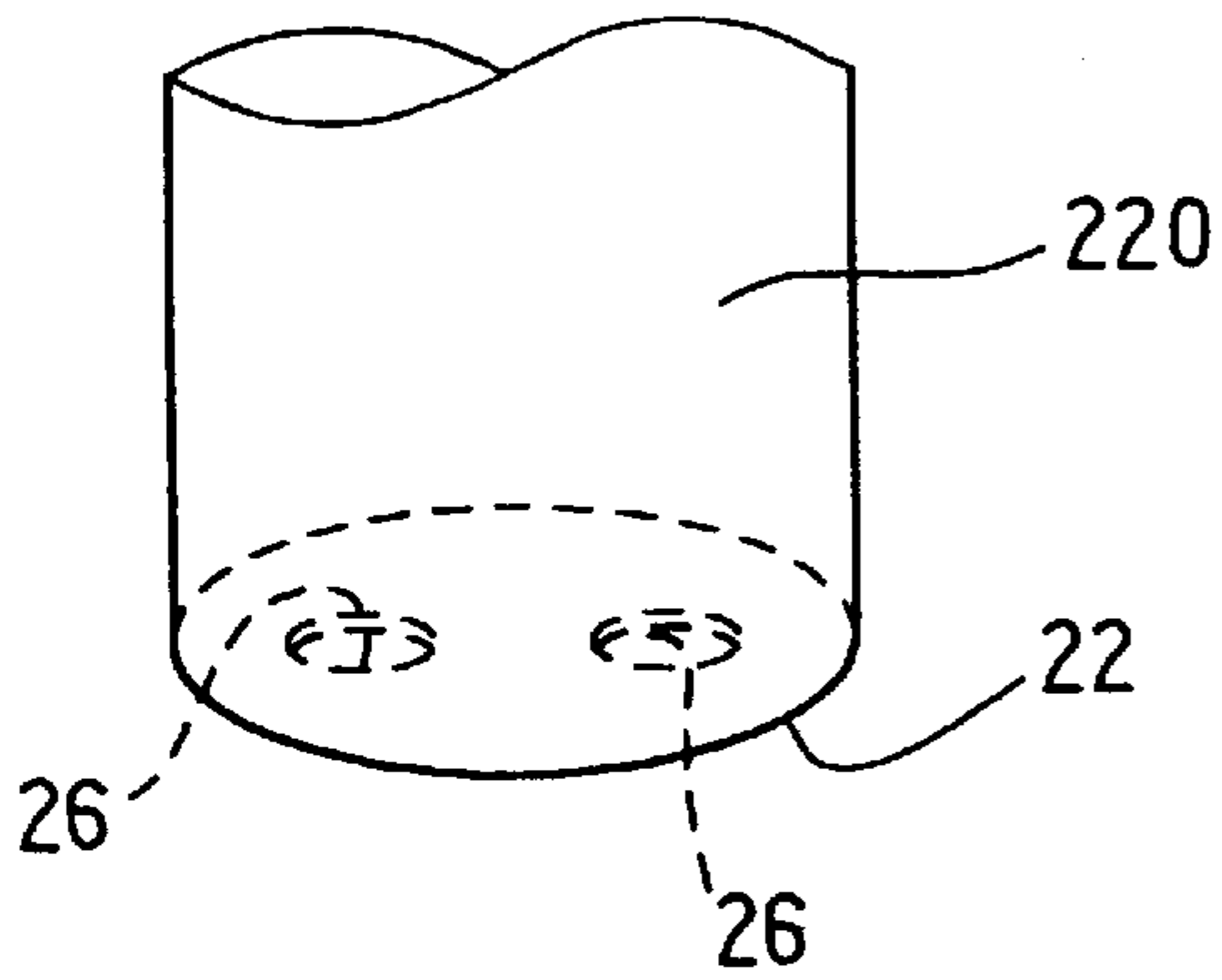


FIG. 13A

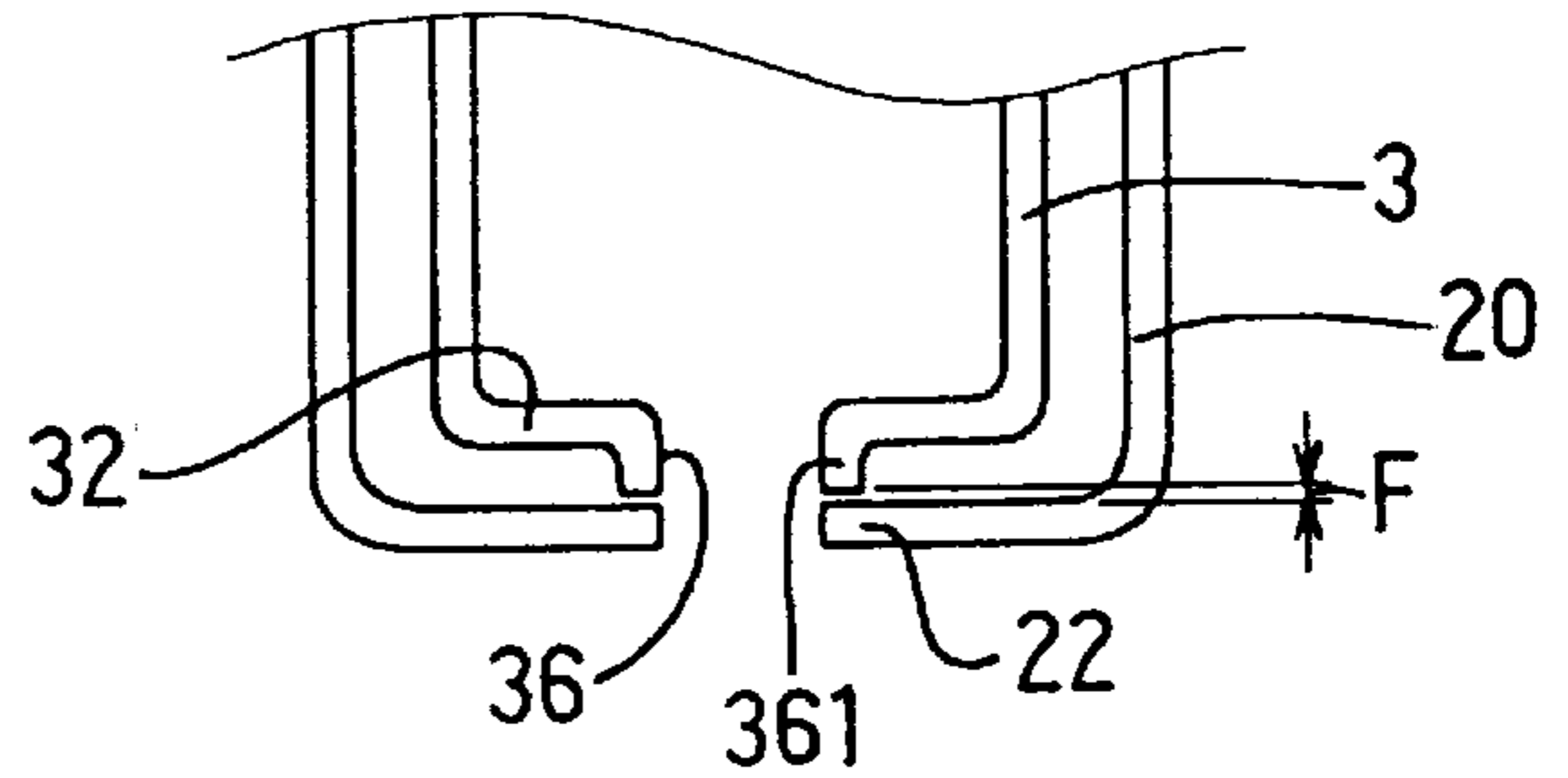


FIG. 13B

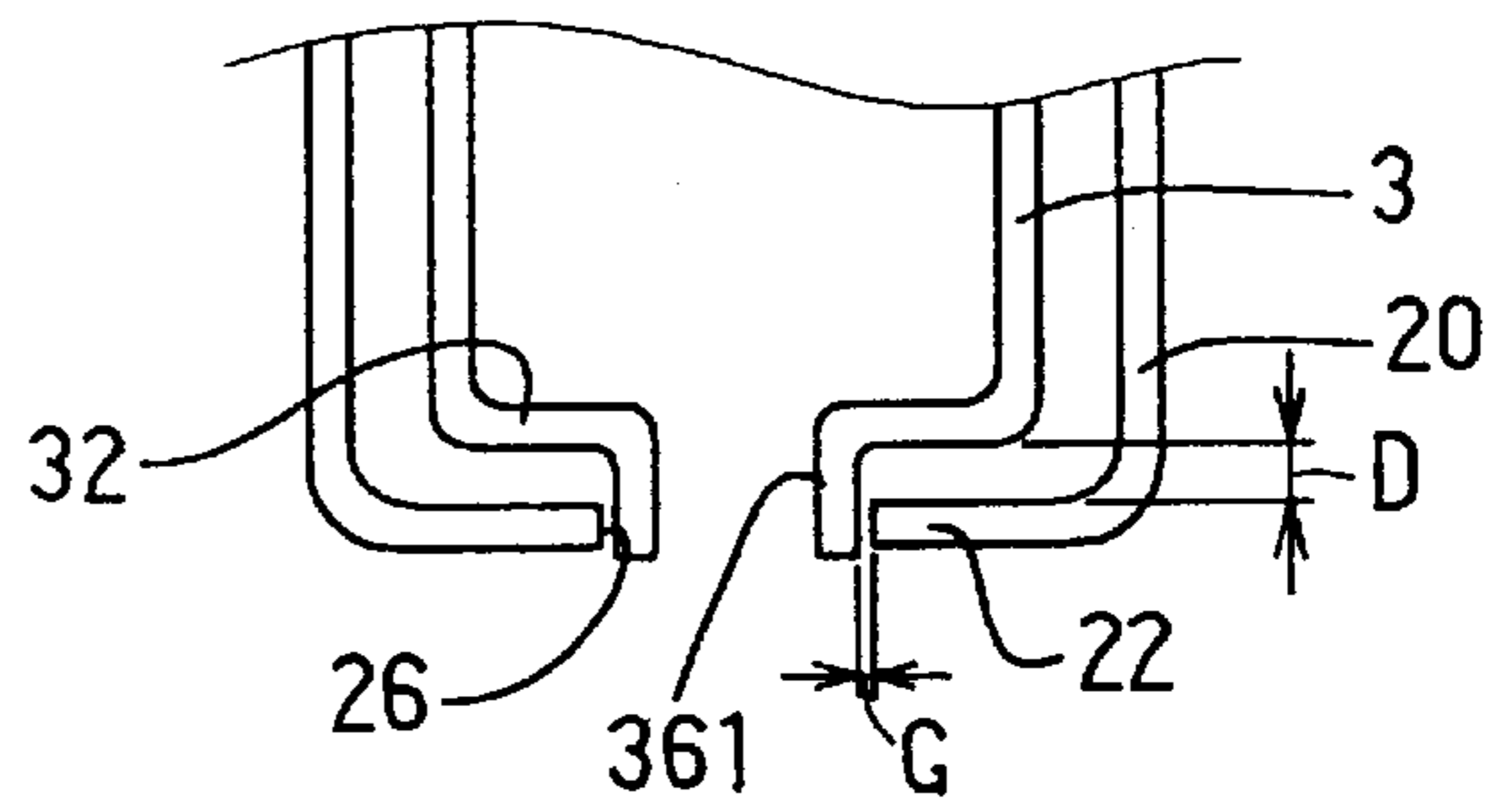


FIG. 12B

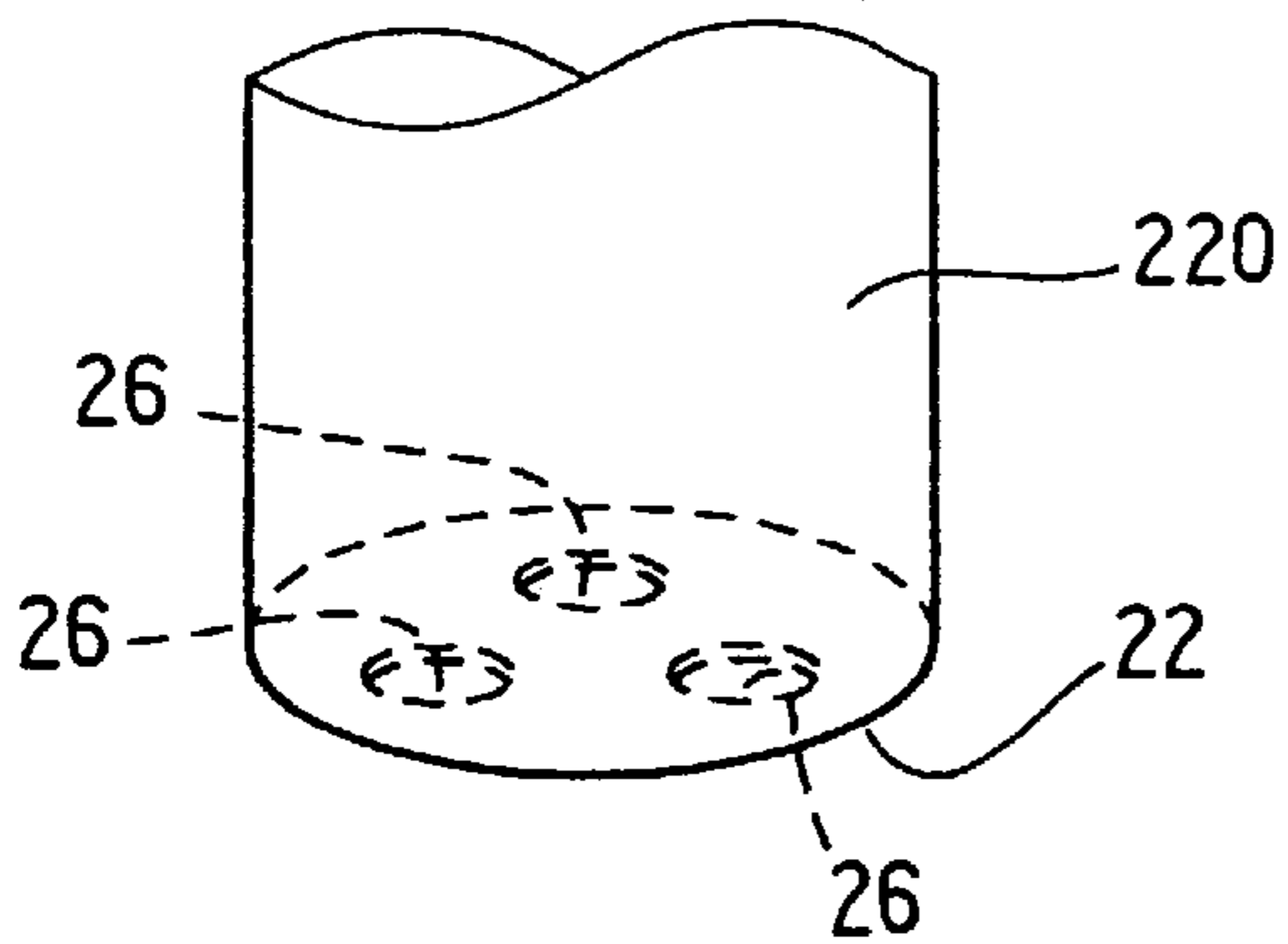


FIG. 13C

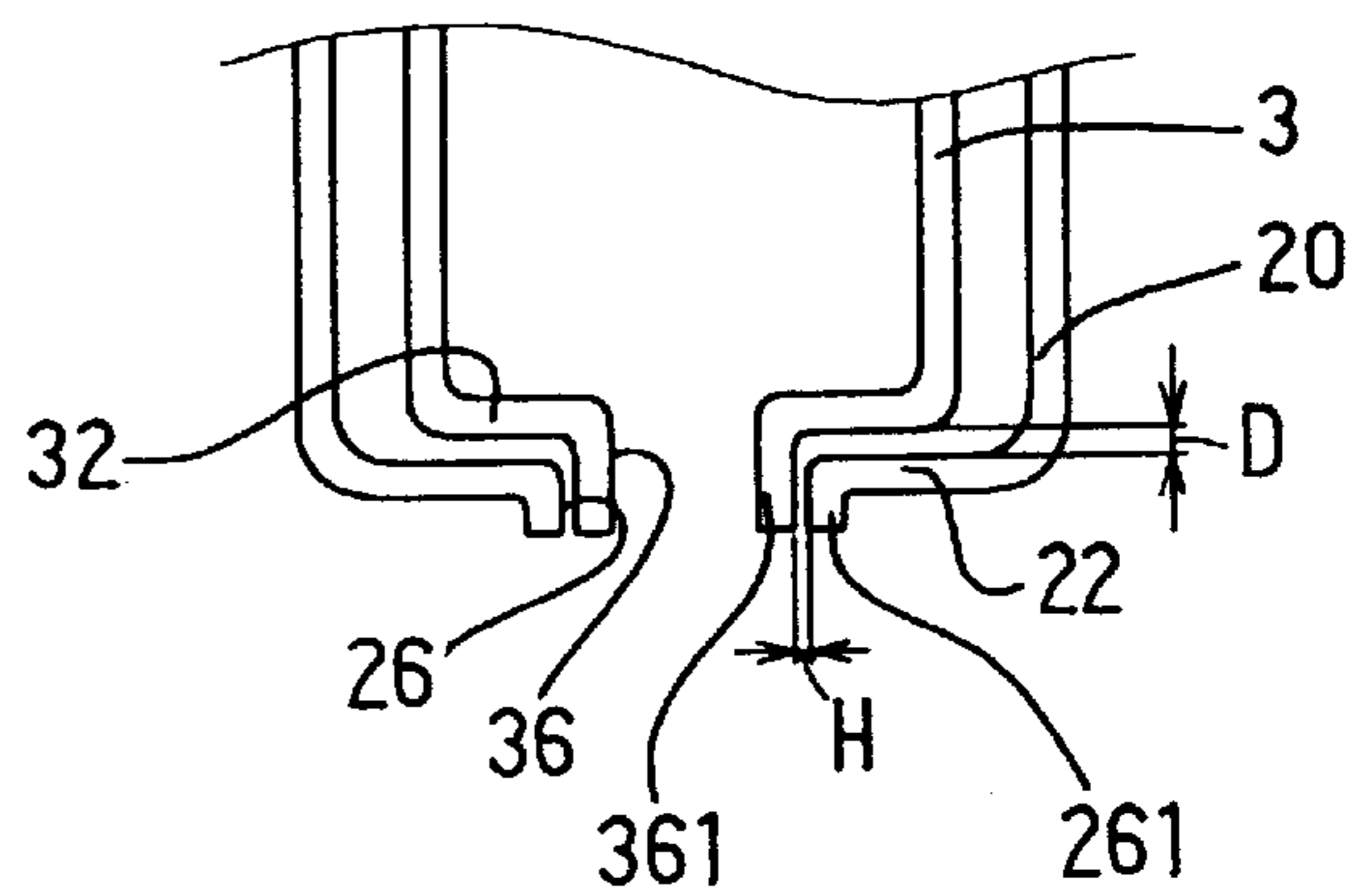


FIG. 14

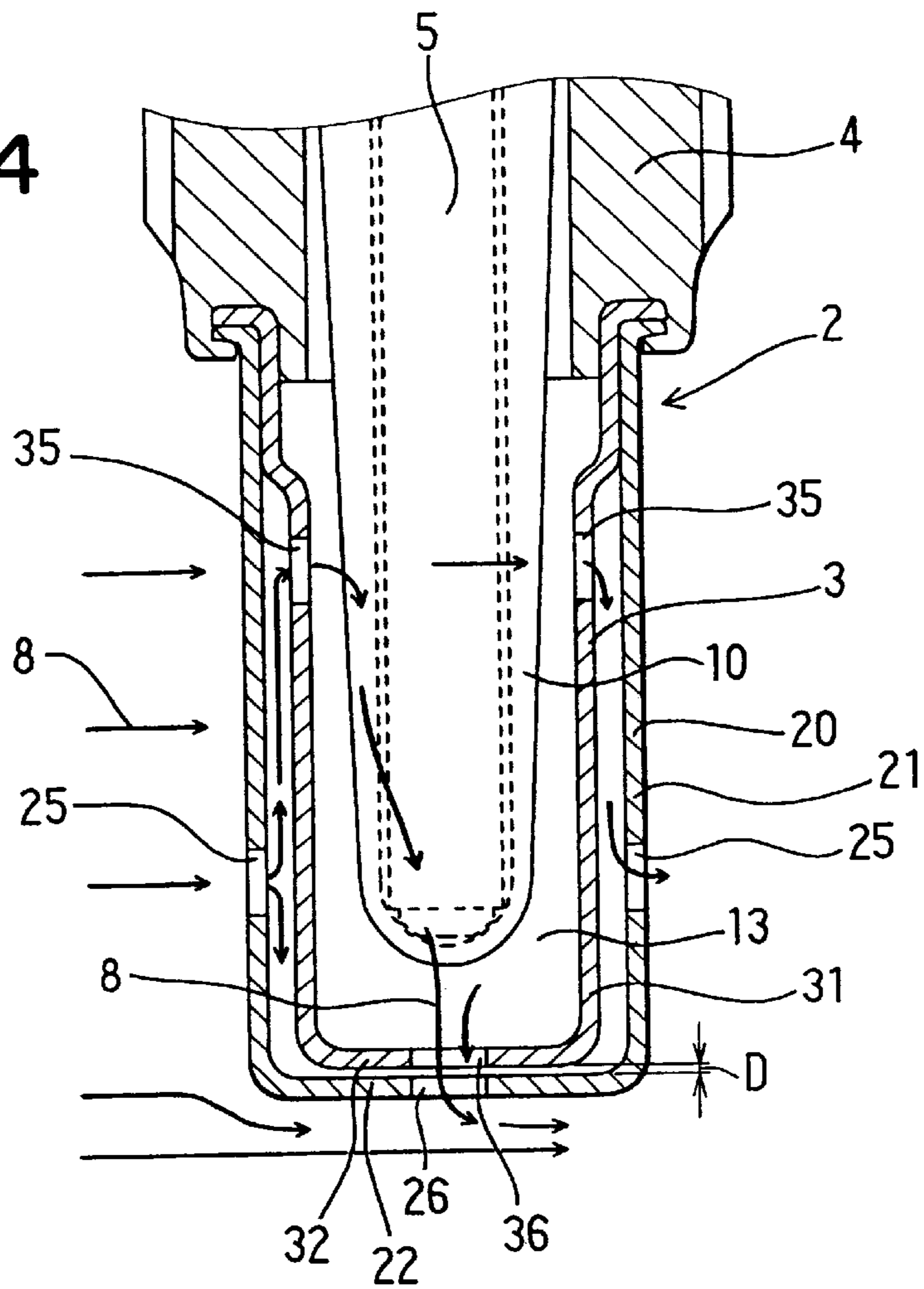


FIG. 15

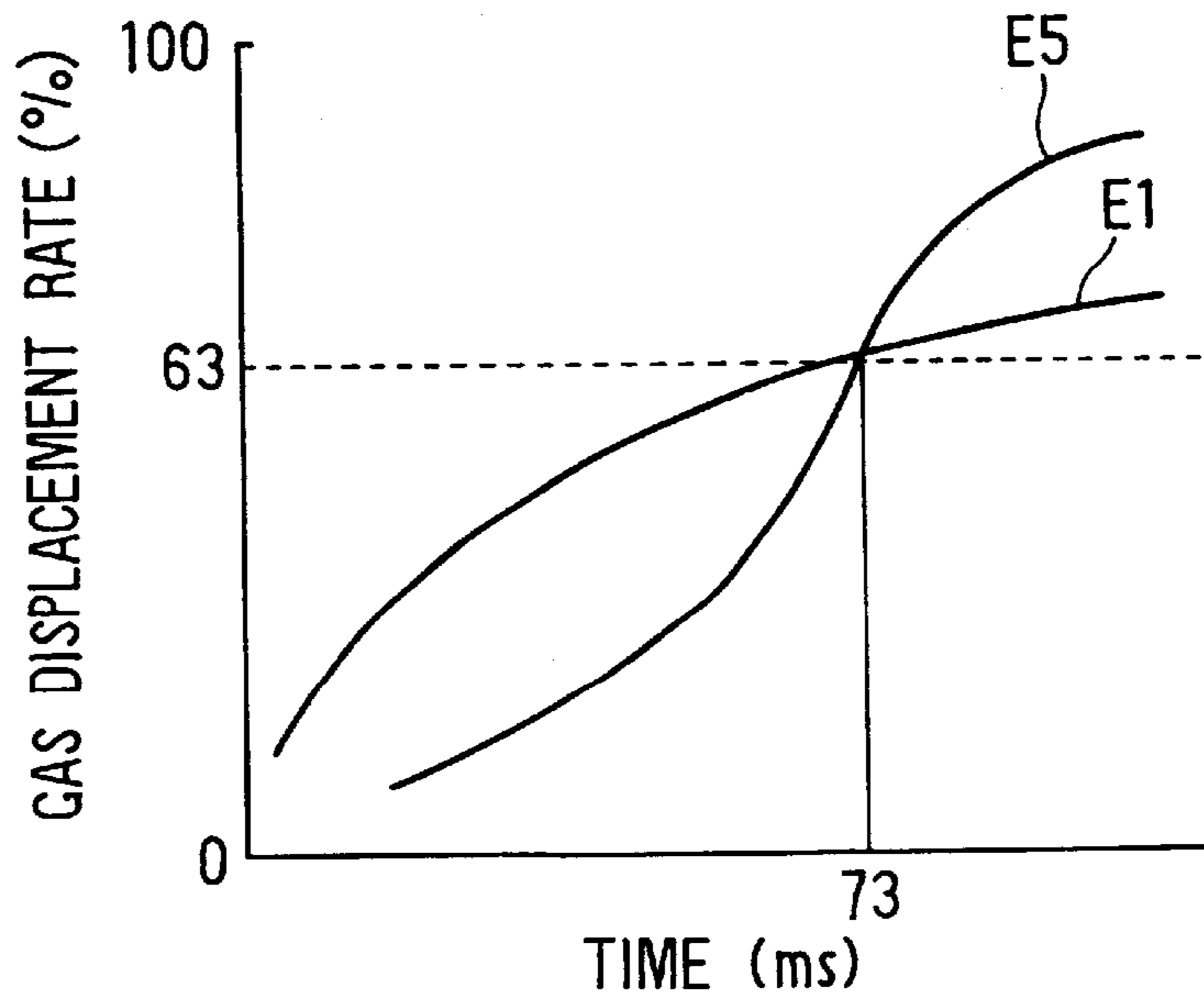


FIG. 16

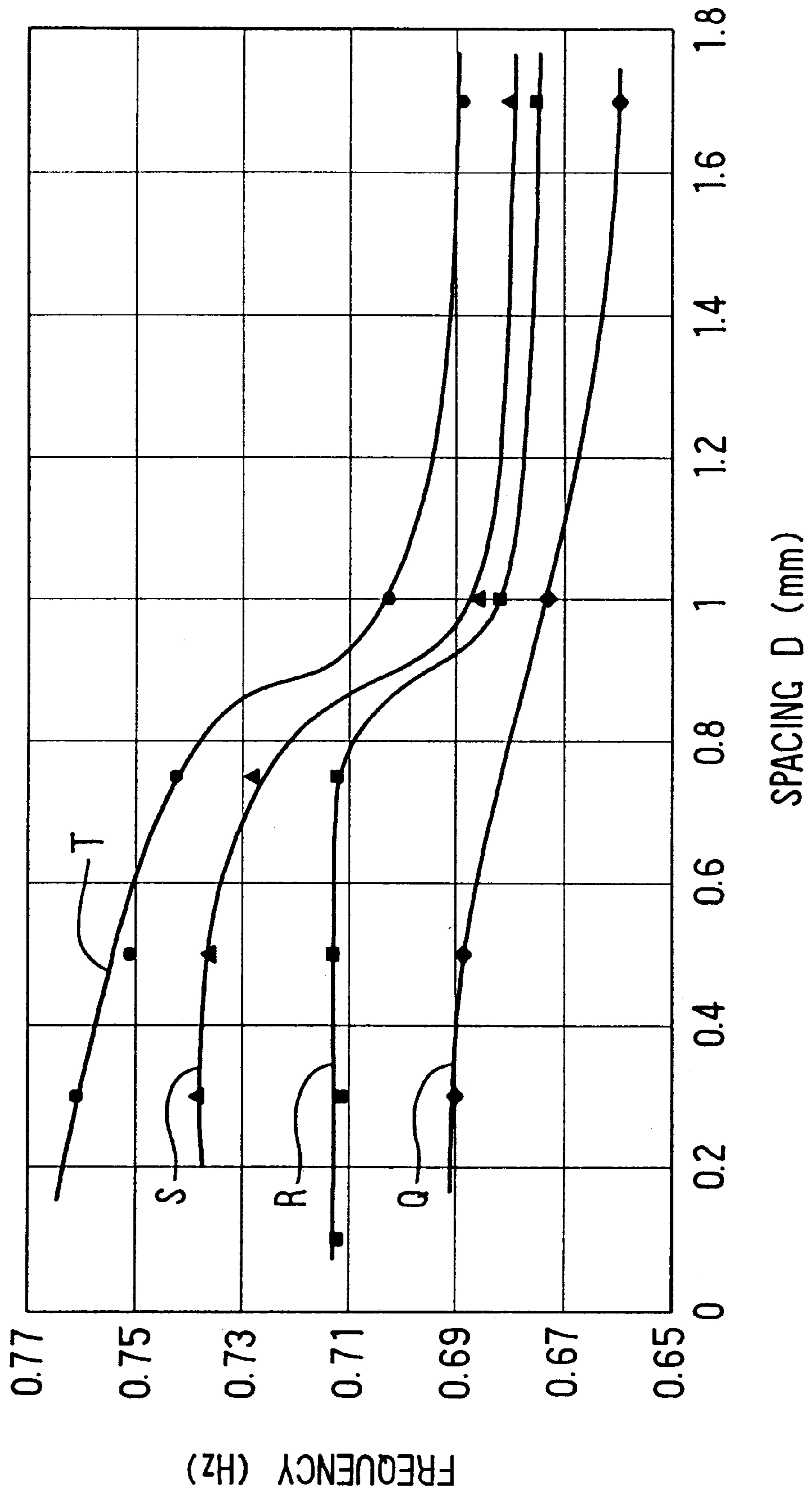


FIG. 17

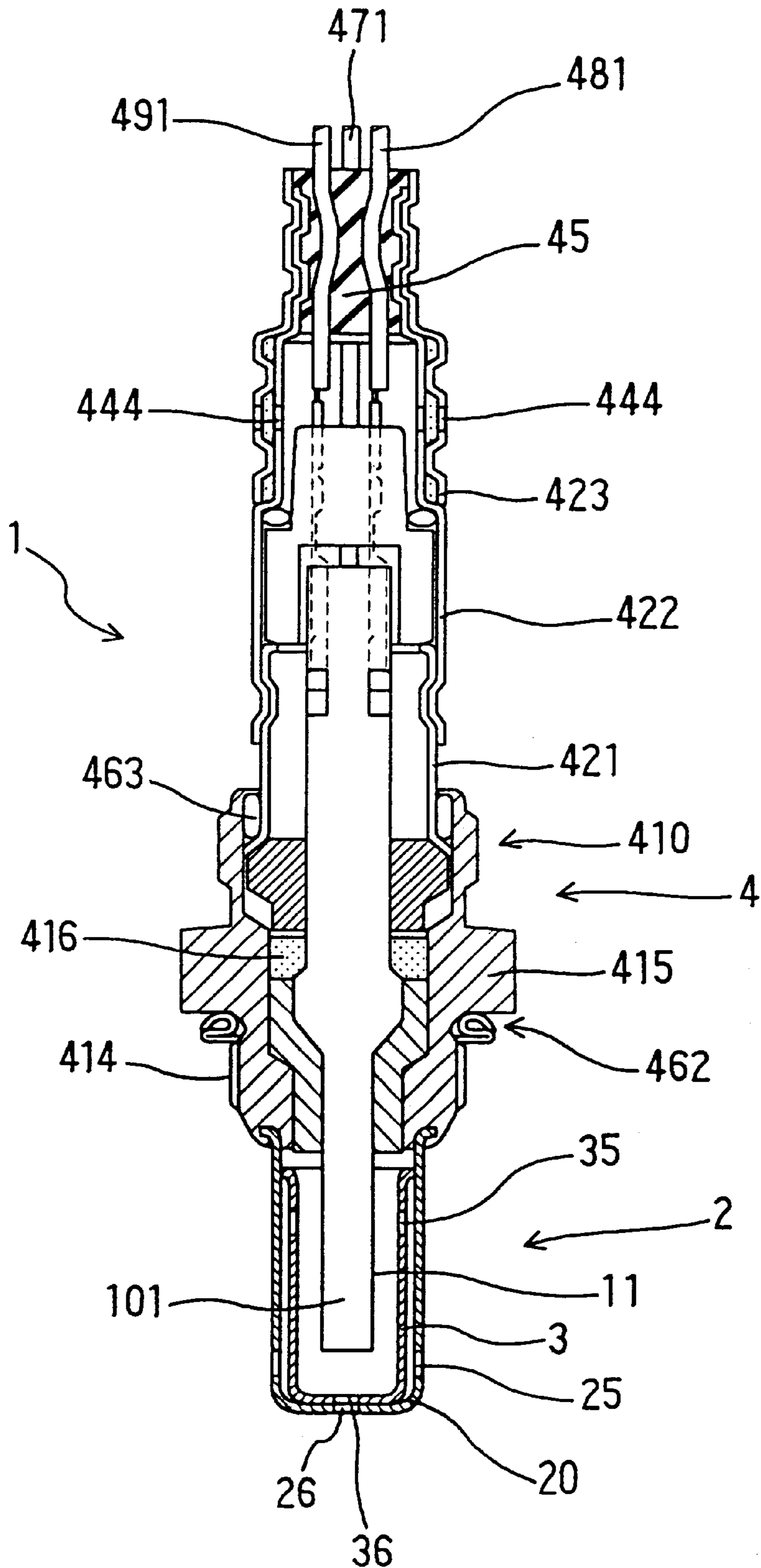


FIG. 18A

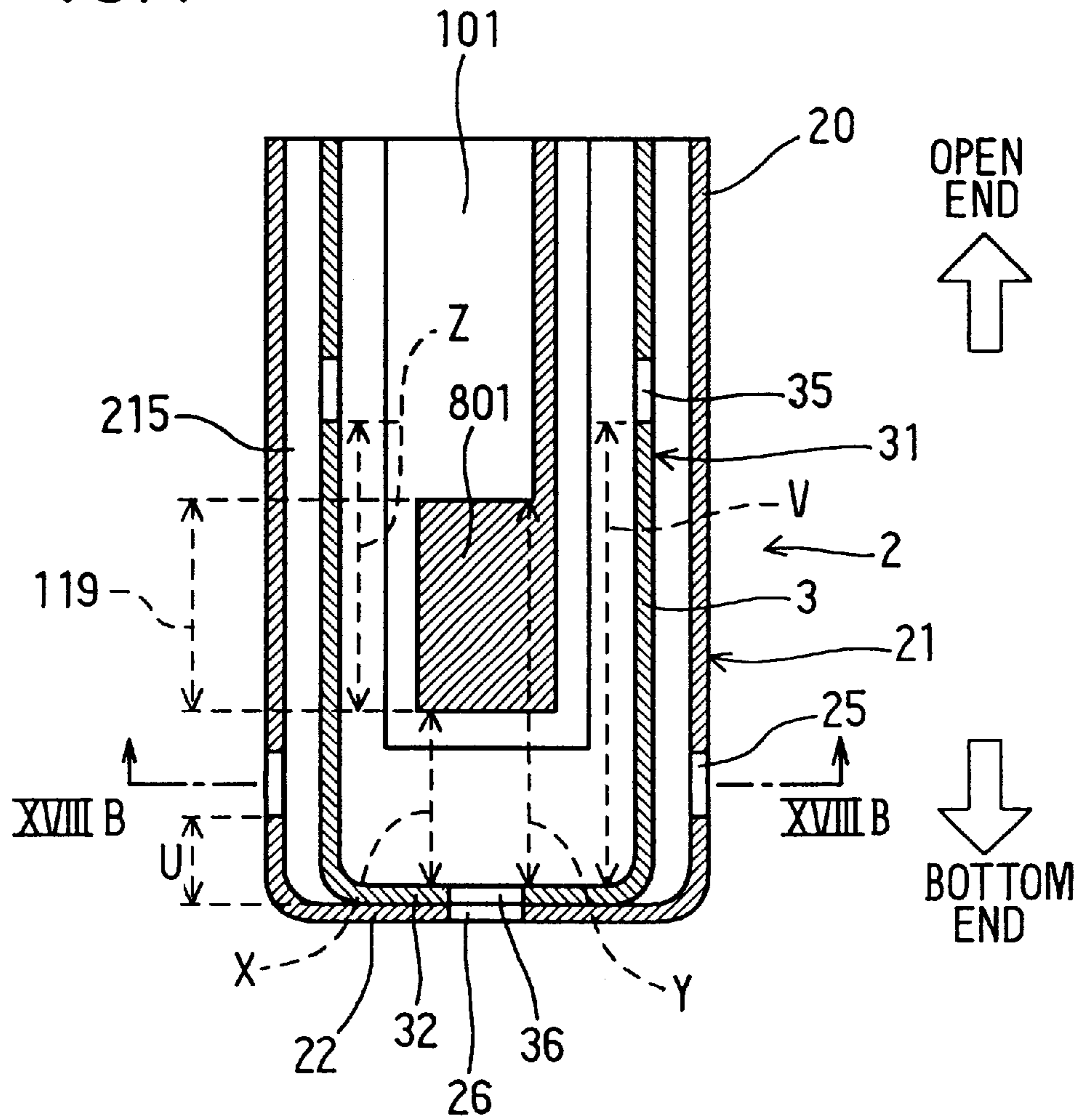


FIG. 18B

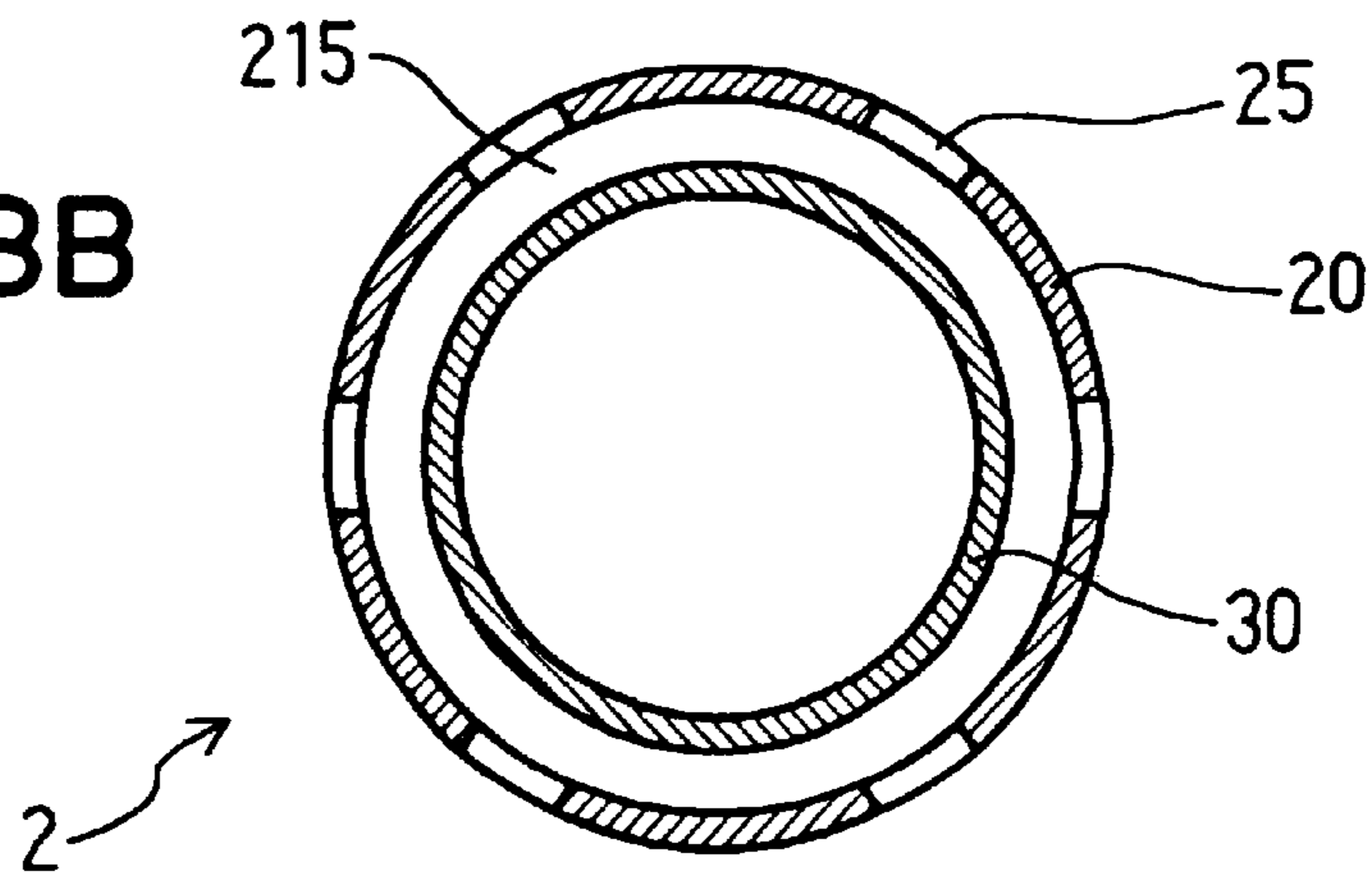


FIG. 19

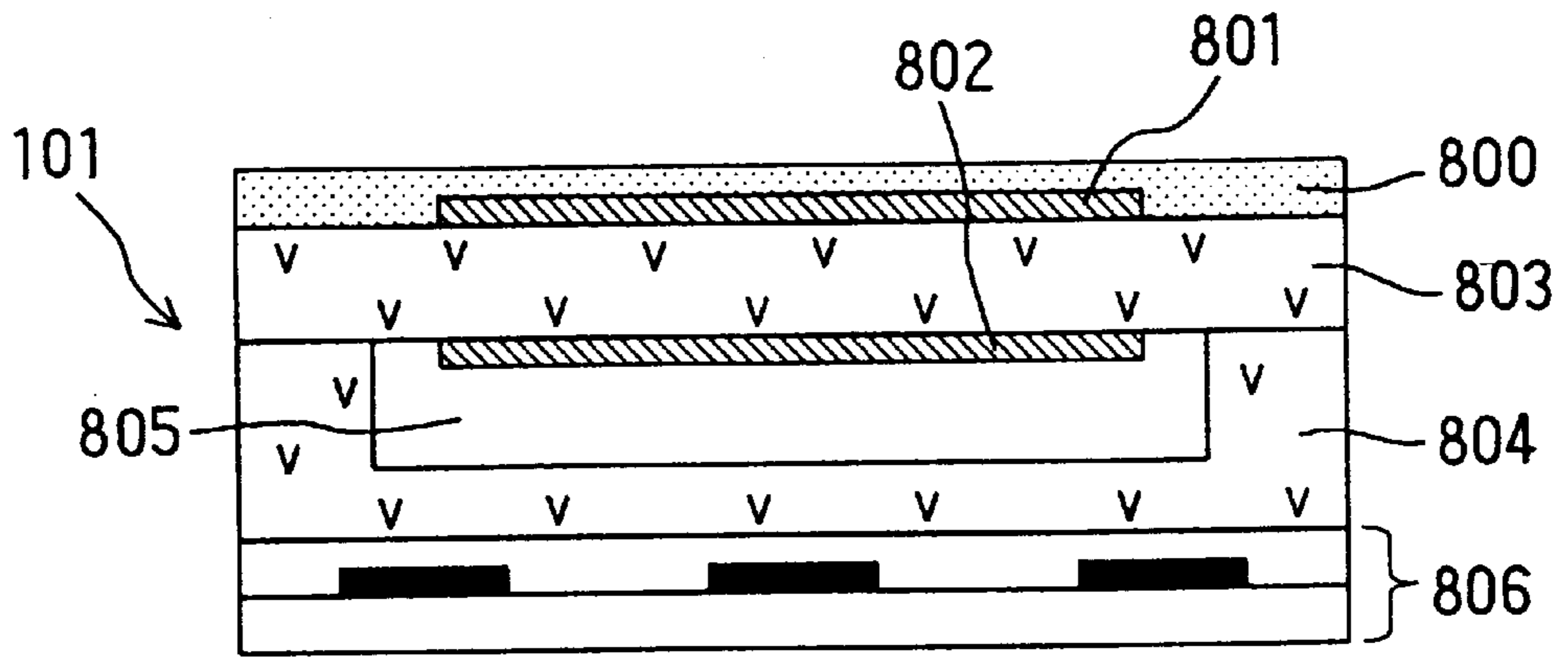


FIG. 20

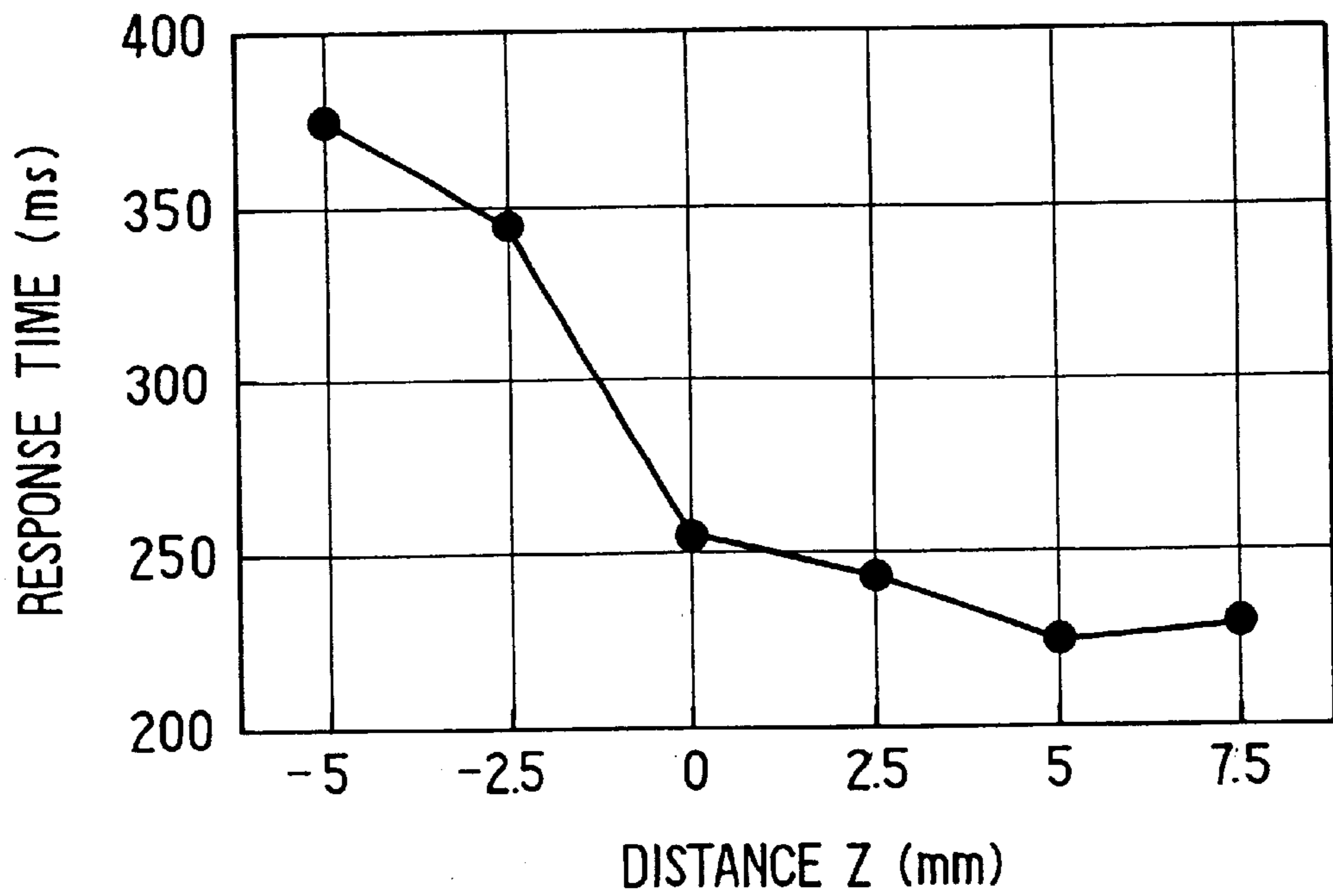


FIG. 21A

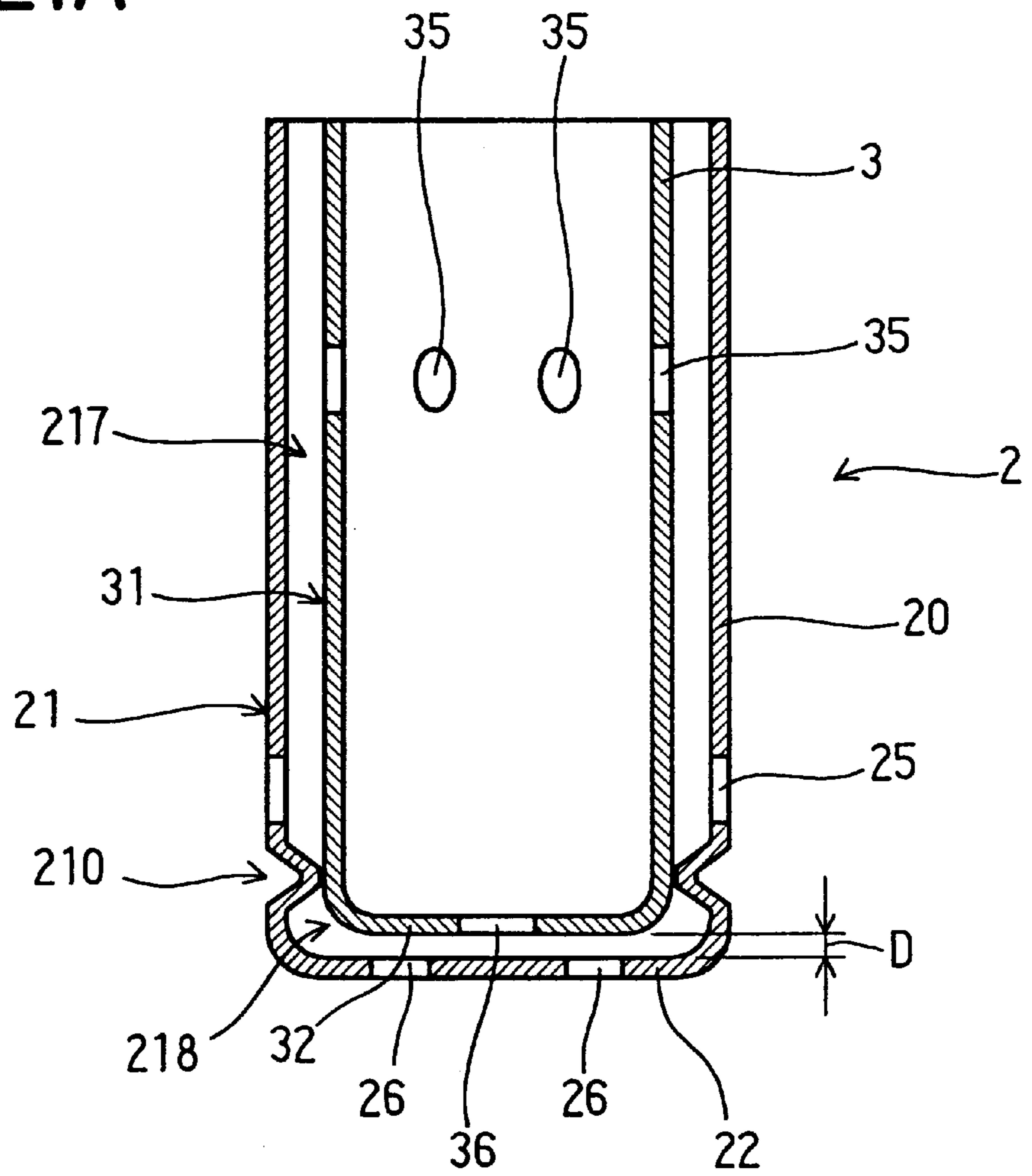


FIG. 21B

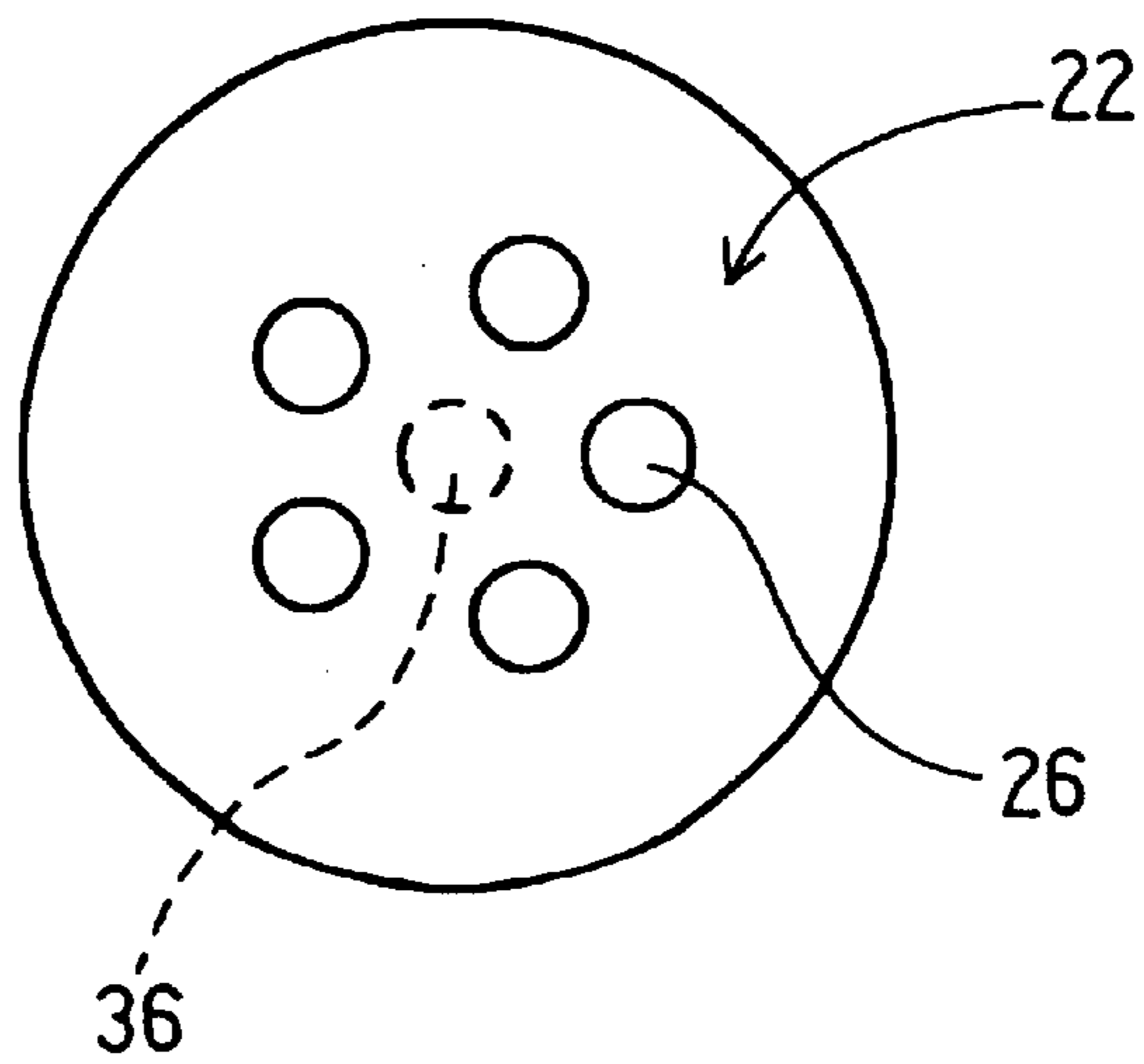


FIG. 22A

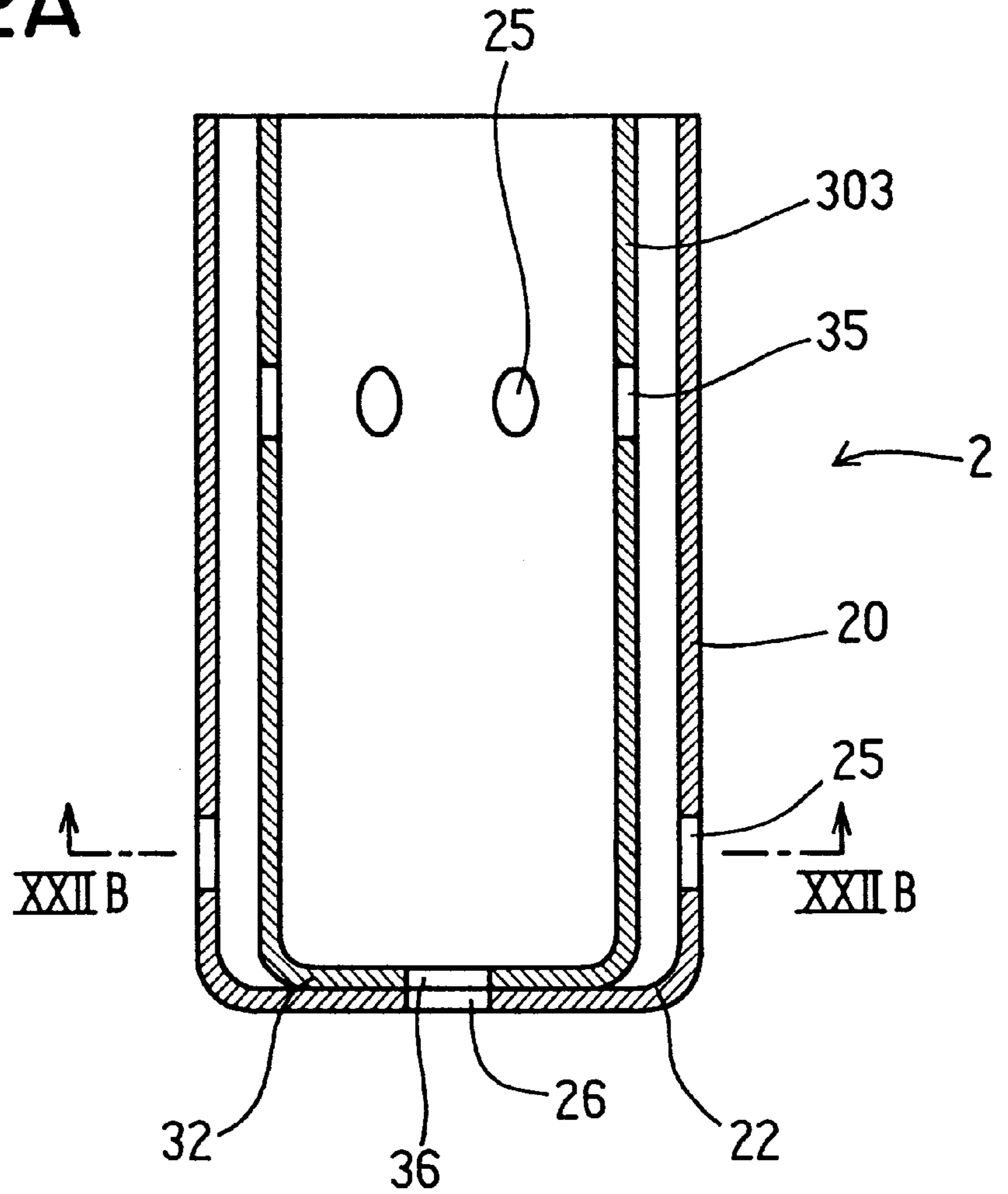
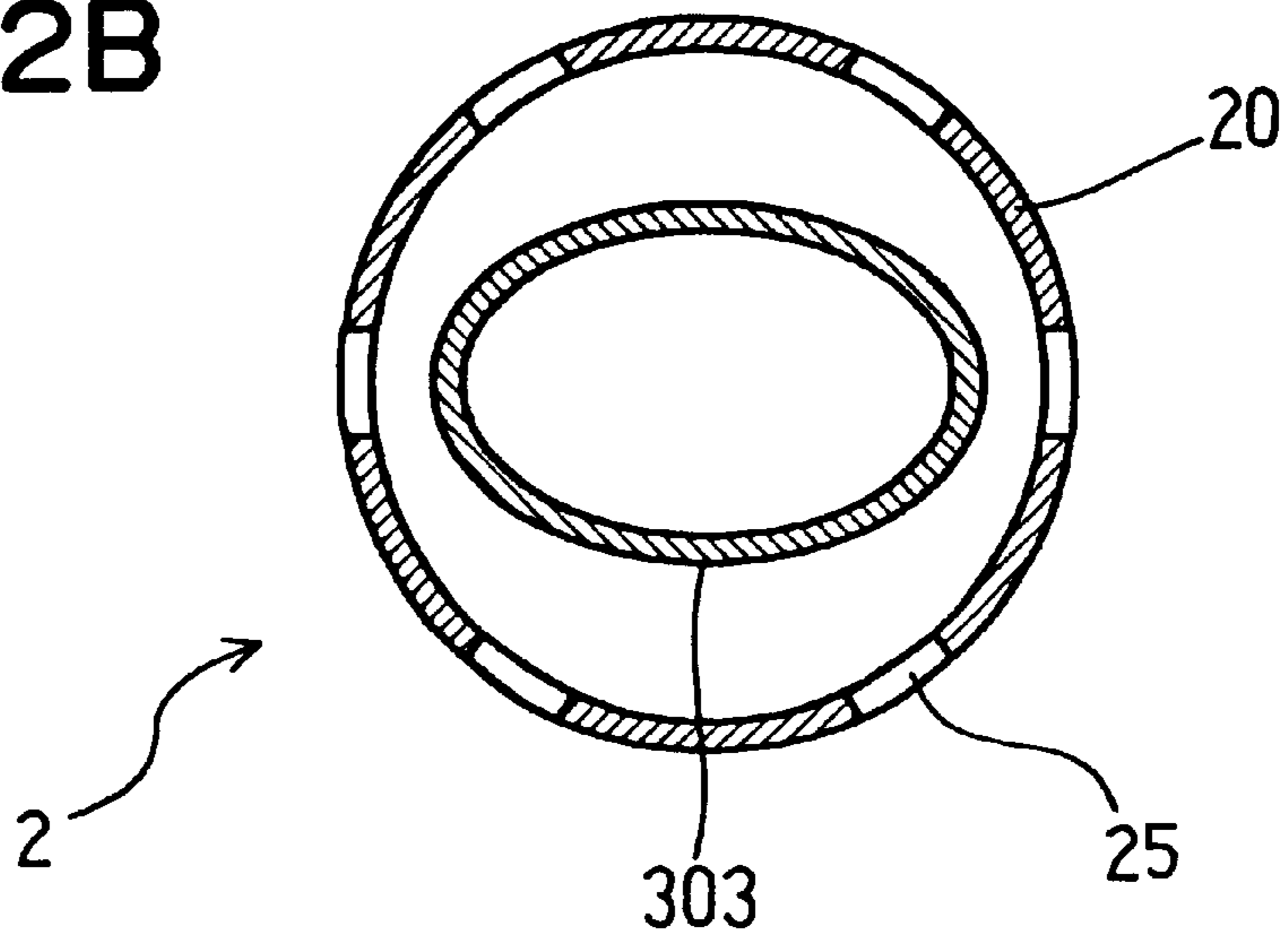


FIG. 22B



GAS SENSOR FOR VEHICLE ENGINE HAVING A DOUBLE-PIPE COVER

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application relates to and claims priority from Japanese Patent Application Nos. 10-272952 filed on Sep. 28, 1998 and 11-219862 filed on Aug. 3, 1999, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a gas sensor which is suitably used for measuring a concentration of oxygen in exhaust gas, an air-fuel mixture ratio or the like of a vehicle engine.

2. Related Art

Conventionally, in a vehicle engine, a concentration of oxygen in exhaust gas, an air-fuel mixture ratio or the like are detected. Fuel combustion of the engine is controlled according to the detected values so that energy is more saved, exhaust gas is more efficiently purified and so on. As a gas sensor for detecting a concentration of oxygen or the like in exhaust gas (sample gas), a gas sensor having a gas sensing element made of solid electrolyte such as zirconia is known.

There are various kinds of the gas sensing elements including a cup-shaped gas sensing element having one end closed and a rectangular-shaped layered type gas sensing element formed by layering sheet members. Each of the gas sensing element has a gas contact portion to directly contact the sample gas. The gas contact portion is exposed in the sample gas for air-fuel mixture ratio detection. Since the gas sensing element is made of solid electrolyte, the gas sensing element is relatively fragile, and it may be difficult to continuously use the gas sensing element in the sample gas. Therefore, the gas sensing element is generally covered by an element cover for protection. The element cover needs to have an opening through which the sample gas flows toward the gas contact portion. However, depending on a position or a shape of the opening, condensed water contained in the sample gas may directly adhere to the gas sensing element and break the gas sensing element.

To cope with this problem, various gas sensors in which an element cover prevents condensed water from adhering to the gas sensing element while maintaining flow characteristics of the sample gas to the gas contact portion are developed. JP-Y2-2-33167 discloses such a gas sensor having a single-pipe structure element cover for protecting a gas sensing element. JP-U-59-194059 and JP-A-9-222416 also disclose such gas sensors having a double-pipe structure element cover for protecting a gas sensing element. The double-pipe element cover is made of an outer pipe and an inner pipe both having plural openings.

In JP-A-9-222416, as shown in FIG. 23, a gas sensor 9 includes a gas sensing element 10 having a gas contact portion 11, a housing 4 for holding the gas sensing element 10 and an element cover 90 secured to the housing 4 for covering the gas contact portion 11. The element cover 90 has a double pipe structure formed by layering an outer pipe 91 and an inner pipe 92. The outer pipe 91 has a side portion having plural outer side holes 911 and a bottom portion having an outer bottom hole 912. The inner pipe 92 also has a side portion having plural inner side holes 921 and a bottom portion having an inner bottom hole 922. The outer

side holes 911 and the inner side holes 921 are disposed not to overlap each other. The element cover 90 is designed to protect the gas sensing element 10, prevent condensed water from adhering to the gas sensing element 10 and improve flow characteristics of the sample gas within the element cover 90 so that response of the gas sensor 9 is improved.

However, although the gas sensing element 10 is sufficiently protected by the element cover 90 and condensed water is prevented from adhering to the gas sensing element 10, flow characteristics of the sample gas within the element cover 90 is not sufficiently improved. That is, a speed of introduction of the sample gas to the gas sensing element 10 is relatively small, thereby worsening response of the gas sensor 9.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the foregoing problems, it is an object of the present invention to provide a gas sensor having an element cover which protects a gas sensing element, prevents condensed water from entering inside of the gas sensor and improves response of the gas sensor.

According to the present invention, a gas sensor has a gas sensing element having a gas contact portion to contact sample gas, a housing for holding the gas sensing element and an element cover connected to the housing and covering the gas contact portion. The element cover has a double pipe structure formed by layering an inner pipe and an outer pipe. Each of the inner pipe and the outer pipe is formed into a cylindrical shape with a bottom. The inner pipe has a side portion including a first side portion having a side hole through which the sample gas flows and a second side portion which prevents the sample gas from flowing therethrough, and a bottom portion having a bottom hole through which the sample gas flows. The outer pipe also has a side portion having a side hole through which the sample gas flows and a bottom portion having a bottom hole through which the sample gas flows. The second side portion of the inner pipe is exposed through the side hole of the outer pipe, and a spacing of 0.2–1.0 mm is formed between the bottom portion of the inner pipe and the bottom portion of the outer pipe. Therefore, the sample gas introduced into the element cover through the side hole of the outer pipe does not directly contact the gas contact portion, but first contacts the inner pipe and then flows through the side hole of the inner pipe toward the gas contact portion. As a result, condensed water in the sample gas is prevented from directly contacting and damaging the gas sensing element. Further, since the spacing between the bottom portion of the inner pipe and the bottom portion of the outer pipe is as small as 0.2–1.0 mm, flow resistance of the sample gas in the spacing is relatively large. Therefore, the sample gas entering between the outer pipe and inner pipe tends to flow into the inner side hole rather than into the spacing. As a result, the sample gas is sufficiently and more smoothly introduced to the gas contact portion, thereby improving response of the gas sensor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

This and other objects and features of the present invention will become more readily apparent from a better understanding of the preferred embodiments described below with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional view showing a gas sensor according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic sectional view showing a gas sensing element and an element cover of the gas sensor according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view showing an outer pipe of the element cover according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing an inner pipe of the element cover according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing an outer pipe of an element cover of a gas sensor according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing an inner pipe of the element cover according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view showing partially side holes formed in the element cover according to a modification of the second embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a graph showing a relationship between a spacing D and sensor output frequency of the gas sensor according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a graph showing a relationship between the spacing D and response time of the gas sensor during a rich to lean transition according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a graph showing a relationship between the spacing D and response time of the gas sensor during a lean to rich transition according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a graph showing a relationship between elapsed time and a gas displacement rate of each of the gas sensors having the spacing D of 0, 0.5 and 1.0 mm according to the second embodiment;

FIG. 12A is a perspective view showing partially an outer pipe of an element cover of a gas sensor having two outer bottom holes according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12B is a perspective view showing partially the outer pipe having three outer bottom holes according to the third embodiment;

FIGS. 13A–13C are explanatory views each showing a structure of a bottom portion of an element cover of a gas sensor according to a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a schematic sectional view showing a gas sensing element and an element cover of a gas sensor according to a fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a graph showing a relationship between elapsed time and a gas replacement rate of the gas sensor according to the first and fifth embodiments;

FIG. 16 is a graph showing a relationship between a spacing D and sensor output frequency of each of the gas sensors having a diameter d of 1–4 mm according to the fifth embodiment;

FIG. 17 is a schematic sectional view showing a gas sensor according to a sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18A is a schematic sectional view showing an oxygen sensing element and an element cover of the gas sensor according to the sixth embodiment;

FIG. 18B is a sectional view taken along line XVIIIIB—XVIIIIB in FIG. 18A;

FIG. 19 is a schematic sectional view showing the oxygen sensing element according to the sixth embodiment;

FIG. 20 is a graph showing a relationship between a distance Z and response time of the gas sensor according to the sixth embodiment;

FIG. 21A is a schematic sectional view showing an element cover of a gas sensor according to a seventh preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 21B is a bottom plan view showing a bottom portion of the element cover according to the seventh embodiment;

FIG. 22A is a schematic sectional view showing an element cover of a gas sensor according to an eighth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 22B is a sectional view taken along line XXIIB—XXIIB in FIG. 22A; and

FIG. 23 is a schematic sectional view showing a gas sensing element and an element cover of a conventional gas sensor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the embodiments following a first preferred embodiment of the present invention, components which are substantially the same as those in the first embodiment are assigned the same reference numerals, and the explanation thereof are omitted in the following embodiments.

The first embodiment is described with reference to FIGS. 1–4. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a gas sensor 1 is an oxygen sensor for a vehicle engine, and has a gas sensing element 10 having a gas contact portion 11 to contact sample gas, a housing 4 for holding the gas sensing element 10 and an element cover 2 secured to the housing 4 for covering the gas contact portion 11. The element cover 2 has a double pipe structure formed by layering an outer pipe 20 and an inner pipe 3. Each of the outer pipe 20 and the inner pipe 3 is formed into a cylindrical shape having a bottom at an lower end in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 2, the outer pipe 20 has a side portion 21 (hereinafter referred to as outer side portion 21) having plural holes 25 (hereinafter referred to as outer side holes 25), and a bottom portion 22 (hereinafter referred to as outer bottom portion 22) having a hole 26 (hereinafter referred to as outer bottom hole 26). The inner pipe 3 also has a side portion 31 (hereinafter referred to as inner side portion 31) having plural holes 35 (hereinafter referred to as inner side holes 35), and a bottom portion 32 (hereinafter referred to as inner bottom portion 32) having a hole 36 (hereinafter referred to as inner bottom hole 36). The sample gas flows through each holes 25, 35, 26 and 36. The outer side holes 25 and the inner side holes 35 are disposed not to overlap each other. That is, the gas sensing element 10 can not be seen through the outer side holes 25 from outside. Further, a spacing D of 0.2–1.0 mm is formed between the outer bottom portion 22 and the inner bottom portion 32.

Next, the outer pipe 20 and the inner pipe 3 will be described in detail. As shown in FIG. 3, the outer pipe 20 is formed into a cylindrical shape with a bottom at one end, and has an outer diameter of 12 mm and a longitudinal length of 20 mm. The outer pipe 20 also has a flange portion 29 at an open end thereof, and is fastened to the housing 4 by the flange portion 29. The outer pipe 20 has eight outer side holes 25 arranged in a circumferential direction thereof. Each of the outer side holes 25 is formed into a circular hole with a diameter of 2 mm. The outer side holes 25 are disposed more adjacent to an open end of the outer pipe 20 or the inner pipe 3 than the inner side holes 35 so that the outer side holes 25 do not overlap the inner side holes 35. The outer bottom hole 26 is formed into a circular hole with a diameter of 1.5 mm at a center of the outer bottom portion 22.

As shown in FIG. 4, the inner pipe 3 is formed into a cylindrical shape with a bottom at one end, and has a longitudinal length of 19.5 mm. The inner side portion 31

has a large diameter portion **311** with an outer diameter of 11 mm and a small diameter portion **312** with an outer diameter of 9 mm. The inner pipe **3** also has a flange portion **39** at an open end thereof, and is fastened to the housing **4** through the flange portion **39**. An outer diameter of the flange portion **39** is the same as that of the flange portion **29** of the outer pipe so that the flange portion **29** overlaps the flange portion **39** with a whole area thereof when layered. The inner side portion **31** has eight inner side holes **35** arranged in a circumferential direction thereof. Each of the inner side holes **35** is formed into a circular hole with a diameter of 2 mm. The inner side holes **35** are disposed more adjacent to the outer and inner bottom portions **22**, **32** than the outer side holes **25** so that the inner side holes **35** do not overlap the outer side holes **25**. The single inner bottom hole **36** is formed into a circular hole with a diameter of 1.5 mm, and is disposed at a center of the inner bottom portion **32** to overlap the outer bottom hole **26**.

As shown in FIG. 2, the gas sensing element **10** is formed into a cup-shape and has a reference gas chamber **12** which contacts atmospheric gas. A sample gas chamber **13** is formed outside the gas sensing element **10** around the gas contact portion **11** in the inner pipe **3**. The gas sensing element **10** has a reference electrode (not shown) in the reference gas chamber **12**, and a measuring electrode (not shown) in the sample gas chamber **13**. Further, a heater **5** for heating the gas sensing element **10** to an appropriate temperature is inserted into the gas sensing element **10**.

Referring back to FIG. 1, covers **421**, **422** and **423** are disposed at an upper portion of the housing **4** adjacent to atmospheric air. An elastic insulation member **45** is disposed at an upper end of the cover **423**. Leads **471**, **481** and **491** are inserted into the elastic insulation member **45**. An output signal from the gas sensing element **10** is output to outside of the gas sensor **1** through the leads **481**, **491**. The lead **471** is used for supplying power to the heater **5**. Lower ends of the leads **481**, **491** in FIG. 1 are respectively connected to connection terminals **482**, **492**. The connection terminals **482**, **492** are respectively connected to metal terminals **483**, **493** fastened to the gas sensing element **10**. The metal terminals **483**, **493** are fastened to each of terminals connected to the reference electrode and the measuring electrode in the gas sensing element **10**.

According to the first embodiment, the gas sensor **1** has the double-pipe structure element cover **2** having the outer pipe **20** and the inner pipe **3**. The outer side holes **25** and the inner side holes **35** are disposed not to overlap each other. Therefore, the sample gas **8** introduced from the outer side holes **25** into the element cover **2** does not directly contact the gas sensing element **10**, but contacts the inner side portion **31**. Thereafter, the sample gas **8** flows through the inner side holes **35** toward the gas contact portion **11**. As a result, even when the sample gas **8** includes condensed water, condensed water is prevented from directly contacting the gas sensing element **10** and breaking the gas sensing element **10**.

Further, according to the first embodiment, the inner side holes **35** are disposed more adjacent to the outer and inner bottom portions **22**, **32** than the outer side holes **25**. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 2, a flow direction of the sample gas **8** from the outer side holes **25** to the inner side holes **35** coincides with a flow direction of the sample gas **8** from the inner side holes **35** to the inner bottom hole **36** via the gas sensing element **10**. As a result, the sample gas **8** flows more smoothly in the element cover **2**, and response of the gas sensor **1** is improved.

Further, in the first embodiment, the spacing D is formed between the outer bottom portion **22** and the inner bottom

portion **32**. Therefore, condensed water adhered to the inner side portion **31** drops downwardly between the outer side portion **21** and the inner side portion **31**, flows through the spacing D and is discharged from the outer bottom hole **26**. Thus, condensed water can be discharged through the spacing D. Furthermore, in the first embodiment, the spacing D is relatively small as 0.2–1.0 mm. Therefore, flowing resistance of the sample gas **8** in the spacing D is relatively large. As a result, as shown in FIG. 2, the sample gas **8** introduced into a space between the outer pipe **20** and inner pipe **3** tends to flow into the inner side holes **35** rather than into the spacing D. As a result, the sample gas **8** is sufficiently and quickly introduced toward the gas contact portion **11**, and response of the gas sensor **1** is improved.

In the first embodiment, the spacing D is set to 0.2–1.0 mm. When the spacing D is larger than 1.0 mm, a relatively large amount of the sample gas **8** introduced into the element cover **2** through the outer side holes **25** flows through the spacing D and is discharged from the outer bottom hole **26**. As a result, an amount of the sample gas **8** introduced to the gas contact portion **11** is decreased. On the other hand, when the spacing D is lower than 0.2 mm, condensed water in the space between the outer pipe **20** and the inner pipe **3** may not be discharged.

Further, in the first embodiment, as shown in FIG. 2, outside the gas sensor **1**, the sample gas **8** flows substantially perpendicularly to the outer and inner side portions **21**, **31**. Therefore, the sample gas **8** flowing outside the gas sensor **1** near the outer and inner bottom portions **22**, **32** draws the sample gas **8** flowing inside the element cover **2** from the outer and inner bottom holes **36**, **26**. Since flow resistance in the spacing D is relatively high, an amount of the sample gas **8** drawn from the sample gas chamber **13** is larger than an amount of the sample gas **8** drawn from the spacing D. As a result, a displacement rate of the sample gas **8** in the sample gas chamber **13** is increased, and response of the gas sensor **1** is improved.

(Second Embodiment)

A second preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 5–11.

In the second embodiment, each number of the outer and inner side holes **25**, **35** is changed. As shown in FIG. 5, an outer pipe **120** has sixteen outer side holes **25** arranged in two rows each of which includes eight holes **25** and extends in a circumferential direction of the outer pipe **120**. That is, the number of the outer side holes **25** in the second embodiment is increased by eight from that in the first embodiment. Further, as shown in FIG. 6, an inner pipe **103** has sixteen inner side holes **35** arranged in two rows each of which includes eight holes **35** and extends in a circumferential direction of the inner pipe **103**. That is, the number of the inner side holes **35** in the second embodiment is also increased by eight from that in the first embodiment. The outer side holes **25** and the inner side holes **35** do not overlap each other, and the inner side holes **35** are disposed more adjacent to the outer and inner bottom portions **22**, **32** than the outer side holes **25**.

According to the second embodiment, a flow speed of the sample gas **8** is further increased due to increase in the number of the outer and inner side holes **25**, **35**. As a result, response of the gas sensor **1** is further improved. However, when each number of the outer and inner side holes **25**, **35** is increased, foreign matters such as condensed water tend to be introduced into the gas sensor **1** more readily. Therefore, the outer side holes **25** and the inner side holes **35** need to be disposed not to overlap each other.

Each number and arrangement of the outer and inner side holes **25**, **35** may be changed as long as the outer side holes **25** and the inner side holes **35** do not overlap each other. Further, each of the holes **25**, **26**, **35** and **36** is not limited to a circular shape, but may be formed into any other shape. For example, as shown in FIG. 7, each of the holes **25**, **26**, **35** and **36** may be formed by cutting and raising a cut portion **259** like a louver.

Next, a relationship between the spacing D and response of the gas sensor **1** was examined to quantitatively evaluate effects on response of the gas sensor **1** in the first and second embodiments. The gas sensors **1** with the spacing D of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0 and 1.7 mm were prepared. The element cover **2** was prepared according to the second embodiment.

The gas sensor **1** was attached to an exhaust gas pipe of an in-line six-cylinder injection type gasoline engine with a displacement volume of 2,000 cc, and output of the gas sensor **1** was measured. The gasoline engine was operated at 1,100 rpm using unleaded gasoline. Output frequency (i.e., frequency feed back or FFB) of the gas sensor **1** when the engine was operated at 1,100 rpm was measured. The results are shown in FIG. 8. In FIG. 8, a unit of output frequency is number of cycles for one second and is represented by Hz.

When an air-fuel mixture ratio is 14.7 (i.e., a ratio of air to fuel by weight is 14.7 to 1), the air-fuel mixture ratio is represented by λ . Response of the gas sensor **1** was measured during a period while the air fuel mixture ratio changed from $\lambda 0.9$ to $\lambda 1.1$, i.e., from rich air-fuel mixture to lean air-fuel mixture (hereinafter referred to as rich to lean transition), and the results are shown in FIG. 9. Response of the gas sensor **1** was measured during a period while air fuel mixture ratio changed from $\lambda 1.1$ to $\lambda 0.9$, i.e., from lean air-fuel mixture to rich air-fuel mixture (hereinafter referred to as lean to rich transition), and the results are shown in FIG. 10. Response of the gas sensor **1** during the rich to lean transition was estimated from time elapsing while output of the gas sensor **1** changed from 0.6 V to 0.3 V. Response of the gas sensor **1** during the lean to rich transition was estimated from time elapsing while output of the gas sensor **1** changed from 0.3 V to 0.6 V. The results are shown in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1

Spacing D (mm)	Frequency (Hz)	Response time (ms)	
		Rich to lean	Lean to rich
0.1	0.712	75.6	47.3
0.3	0.712	76	47.5
0.5	0.713	75.5	47.3
0.75	0.712	78.7	47.2
1	0.682	82.4	51.3
1.7	0.675	85.8	61

As shown in TABLE 1 and FIGS. 8–10, when the spacing D is 1.0 mm or lower, especially 0.8 mm or lower, the gas sensor **1** has excellent response with respect to both frequency and response time. However, when the spacing D is 0.2 mm or lower, although the gas sensor **1** has a good response, condensed water entering between the outer pipe **120** and the inner pipe **103** may not be smoothly discharged. As a result, condensed water may enter the inside pipe **103** and break the gas sensing element **10**. Therefore, the spacing D is preferably set to 0.2–1.0 mm.

Next, a gas displacement rate in the sample gas chamber **13** of each of the gas sensors **1** with the spacing D of 0, 0.5 and 1.0 mm was estimated by a finite-element method

(FEM). The results are shown in FIG. 11. In FIG. 11, time is plotted on a horizontal axis and the gas displacement rate is plotted on a vertical axis. Lines A, B and C respectively represent the gas sensors **1** with the spacing D of 0, 0.5 and 1.0 mm.

As shown in FIG. 11, when the spacing D is 1.0 mm, time elapsing until the gas displacement rate reaches 63% is 75 ms. Thus, when the spacing D is 1.0 mm or lower, gas is replaced very quickly, thereby improving response of the gas sensor **1**. Although the gas sensor **1** with the spacing D of 0.2 mm or lower has good response, it has the above-mentioned drainage problem of condensed water. Therefore, the spacing D is preferably set to 0.2–1.0 mm.

(Third Embodiment)

A third preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with respect to FIGS. 12A and 12B. In the third embodiment, the number and arrangement of the outer bottom holes **26** are changed. In FIG. 12A, the number of the outer bottom holes **26** of an outer pipe **220** is increased to two. In FIG. 12B, the number of the outer bottom holes **26** is increased to three, and the outer bottom holes **26** are arranged so that each of the holes **26** is disposed at each vertex of a triangle. The inner bottom hole **36** is disposed at the center of the inner bottom portion **32** same as in the first embodiment.

According to the third embodiment, the plural outer bottom holes **26** are disposed not to overlap the inner bottom hole **36**. Therefore, condensed water or the like is prevented from flowing back into the gas sensor **1** through the inner and outer bottom holes **26**, **36**. The number of the inner bottom hole **36** may be increased to two or more while the number of the outer bottom hole **26** is one.

(Fourth Embodiment)

A fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 13A–13C. In the fourth embodiment, the outer bottom portion **22** and the inner bottom portion **32** are deformed.

In FIG. 13A, the inner bottom portion **32** has a cylindrical protruding portion **361** formed to protrude downwardly along a circumference of the inner bottom hole **36**. A spacing F of 0.2–1.0 mm is formed between an protruding end of the protruding portion **361** and the outer bottom portion **22**.

In FIG. 13B, the protruding portion **361** is further extended downwardly to be inserted into the outer bottom hole **26**. In this case, a spacing G of 0.2–1.0 mm is formed between an outer circumferential surface of the protruding portion **361** and an inner circumferential surface of the outer bottom hole **26**.

In FIG. 13C, the outer bottom portion **22** has a protruding portion **261** formed to protrude downwardly along a circumference of the outer bottom hole **26**. A spacing H of 0.2–1.0 mm is formed between an inner circumferential surface of the protruding portion **261** and the outer circumferential surface of the protruding portion **361**. In FIGS. 13B and 13C, the spacing D may be set to 0.2–1.0 mm.

In the fourth embodiment, the same effects as in the first embodiment are obtained.

(Fifth Embodiment)

A fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 14–16. In the fifth embodiment, a positional relation between the outer side holes and the inner side holes **35** is opposite to that in the first embodiment. That is, in the fifth embodiment, as shown in FIG. 14, the outer side holes **25** are disposed more adjacent to the outer and inner bottom portions **22**, **32** than the inner side holes **35**.

According to the fifth embodiment, a flow direction of the sample gas **8** from the outer side holes **25** to the inner side holes **35** is substantially opposite to a flow direction of the sample gas **8** from the inner side holes **35** to the inner bottom hole **36** through the gas sensing element **10**. Therefore, condensed water or the like entering the element cover **2** through the outer side holes **25** along with the sample gas **8** tends to be accumulated between the outer pipe **20** and the inner pipe **3** when the sample gas **8** changes its flow direction in the inner side holes **35**. As a result, condensed water or the like is further prevented from entering inside of the gas sensor **1**.

Next, a gas replacement rate in each sample gas chamber **13** of the gas sensor **1** according to the first embodiment (E1) and the gas sensor **1** according to the fifth embodiment (E5) was estimated by FEM. The results are shown in FIG. **15**. In FIG. **15**, elapsed time is plotted on a horizontal axis and the gas replacement rate is plotted on a vertical axis.

As shown in FIG. **15**, time elapsing until the gas displacement rate of E1 to reach 63% is equal to that of E5. However, when the elapsed time is less than 73 ms, the gas replacement rate of E1 is larger than that of E5, and after the elapsed time exceeds 73 ms, the gas replacement rate of E5 is larger than that of E1. Therefore, it is preferable to use either E1 or E5 depending on conditions such as an attachment position of the gas sensor **1** to make use of these differences in characteristics between E1 and E5.

Next, a relationship among a diameter d of each inner and outer bottom holes **36**, **26**, the spacing D and response of the gas sensor **1** according to the fifth embodiment was examined. Sensor output frequency (FFB) of the gas sensor **1** when the engine was operated at 1,100 rpm was measured in the same method in the second embodiment. The results are shown in TABLE 2 and FIG. **16**. In FIG. **16**, lines Q, R, S and T respectively represent the gas sensors **1** with the distance d of 1, 2, 3 and 4 mm.

TABLE 2

Spacing D (mm)	Frequency (Hz)			
	Q (d = 1 mm)	R (d = 2 mm)	S (d = 3 mm)	T (d = 4 mm)
0.1	—	0.712	—	—
0.3	0.691	0.712	0.738	0.761
0.5	0.688	0.713	0.736	0.751
0.75	—	0.712	0.728	0.742
1	0.673	0.682	0.686	0.702
1.7	0.659	0.675	0.68	0.689

As shown in TABLE 2 and FIG. **16**, response of the gas sensor **1** is worsened when the spacing D is larger than 1 mm, irrespective to the diameter d . The gas sensor **1** has excellent response when the spacing D is 0.8 mm or lower. However, when the diameter d becomes smaller, introduction and discharge of the sample gas through the outer and inner bottom holes **26**, **36** also becomes difficult.

It is known that the diameter d is preferably set to 0.5–5 mm from TABLE 2 and FIG. **16**. When the diameter d is less than 0.5 mm, introduction and discharge of the sample gas through the outer and inner bottom holes **26**, **36** becomes difficult. When the diameter d is larger than 5 mm, condensed water in the sample gas readily reaches the sensing element **101**. More preferably, the diameter d is set to 1–4 mm.

(Sixth Embodiment)

A sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. **17–20**. In the sixth

embodiment, the gas sensor **1** has a layered type oxygen sensing element **101**.

As shown in FIG. **17**, the gas sensor **1** has the layered type oxygen sensing element **101** having the gas contact portion **11** made of solid electrolyte, the housing **4** for holding the oxygen sensing element **101** and the element cover **2** covering the end portion of the gas contact portion **11** and including the inner pipe **3** and the outer pipe **20**, similarly to the first to fifth embodiments.

As shown in FIGS. **18A** and **18B**, the outer pipe **20** has six outer side holes **25** arranged in a row extending perpendicularly to a center axis of the oxygen sensing element **101**. A distance U between the outer bottom portion **22** and a lower end of the outer side holes **25** in FIG. **18A** is 4 mm. Each of the outer side holes **25** is a circular hole with a diameter of 2 mm. The outer bottom hole **26** is disposed at a center of the outer bottom portion **22**, and is formed into a circular hole with a diameter of 2 mm. Further, the inner side portion **31** has six inner side holes **35** arranged in a row extending perpendicularly to a center axis of the oxygen sensing element **101**. A distance V between the inner bottom portion **32** and a lower end of the inner side holes **35** in FIG. **18A** is 15 mm. Each of the inner side holes **35** is a circular hole with a diameter of 2 mm. The inner bottom hole **36** is disposed at a center of the inner bottom portion **32**, and is formed into a circular hole with a diameter of 2 mm. A space **215** is formed between the inner side portion **31** and the outer side portion **21**.

The oxygen sensing element **101** has a gas sensing portion **119**. A distance X between a lower end of the gas sensing portion **119** in FIG. **18A** and the inner bottom portion **32** is 6 mm. A distance Y between an upper end of the gas sensing portion **119** in FIG. **18A** and the inner bottom portion **32** is 10 mm. Therefore, in the sixth embodiment, the inner side holes **35** are disposed more adjacent to an opening end of the element cover **2** than the gas sensing portion **119**. Further, the outer and inner bottom portions **22** and **32** are joined to each other by spot welding so that the outer bottom hole **26** overlaps the inner bottom hole **36**.

In the sixth embodiment, the gas sensor **1** is an air-fuel mixture ratio sensor for detecting an air-fuel mixture ratio of a vehicle engine. As shown in FIG. **17**, a body portion **410** of the housing **4** has a screw portion **414** for engaging with a screw hole formed in an exhaust gas passage (not shown) of the vehicle engine, and a flange portion **415** for contacting the exhaust gas passage. Each of the cover portions **422**, **423** has plural atmospheric air inlets **444** through which atmospheric air is introduced to the oxygen sensing element **101**. Powder **416** is disposed between the oxygen sensing element **101** and the body portion **410** so that the oxygen sensing element **101** is held by the body portion **410** through the powder **416**. Further, a gasket **462** and a metal ring **463** are provided as shown in FIG. **17**.

As shown in FIG. **19**, the oxygen sensing element **101** is formed by disposing electrodes **801**, **802** on a solid electrolyte plate **803** so that the electrode **801** is disposed on one surface of the plate **803** and the electrode **802** is disposed on the other surface of the plate **803**. The electrode **801** contacts the sample gas through a protection layer **800**. The electrode **802** faces an atmospheric room **805** formed by a spacer **804**. Further, the oxygen sensing element **101** has a heater portion **806** integrally formed. The heater portion **806** has a heating electrical wire (not shown) connected to the lead **471**. The gas sensing portion **119** represents an area where the electrode **801** exists.

According to the sixth embodiment, as shown in FIG. **18A**, a part of the sample gas introduced through one of the

outer side holes **25** is discharged from another one of the outer side holes **25**, and the rest of the sample gas is introduced into the inner pipe **3** through the inner side holes **35**. The sample gas introduced into the inner pipe **3** passes through the gas sensing portion **119** and is discharged from the inner and outer bottom holes **36**, **26**.

A conventional gas sensor having a layered type gas sensing element has an element cover which decreases fluctuation in response of the gas sensor even if a relation between a flow direction of the sample gas and an axial direction of the gas sensing element changes. However, according to simulation of gas flow in the above-mentioned element cover conducted by the inventors, gas flows only within a plane perpendicular to an axis of the gas sensing element when the element cover has plural side holes arranged in plural rows. Therefore, response of the gas sensor changes when an attachment direction of the gas sensing element changes.

According to the sixth embodiment, a direction of the sample gas in the inner pipe **3** is the same as an axial direction of the oxygen sensing element **101**. As a result, the sample gas is well mixed while flowing in the axial direction of the element **101**, and a concentration of the sample gas becomes substantially uniform. Therefore, even if an attachment direction of the gas sensor **1** changes, the gas sensor **1** has a constant fast response.

Further, in the sixth embodiment, the outer and inner bottom portions **22**, **32** are welded to each other. Therefore, the sample gas introduced through the outer side holes **25** is prevented from being directly discharged through the outer bottom hole **25**. As a result, the sample gas flows upwardly in the space **215**, and enters the inner pipe **3** through the inner side holes **35**. Thereafter, the sample gas is discharged from the element cover **2** through the outer and inner bottom holes **26**, **36**. Therefore, an amount of the sample gas entering the inner pipe **3** increases, thereby improving response of the gas sensor **1**.

The sample gas introduced into the element cover **2** through the outer side holes **25** deprives heat from the inner pipe **3**. In the sixth embodiment, the outer side holes **25** are arranged in a single row, and a total opening area of the holes **25** is smaller than that of the holes **25** arranged in plural rows. As a result, power consumption of the heater portion **806** is reduced.

Next, a relationship between a distance Z between the lower end of the gas sensing portion **119** and the lower end of the inner side holes **25** in FIG. **18A** and response of the gas sensor **1** was examined as follows.

The gas sensor **1** was attached to an exhaust gas pipe of an in-line four-cylinder injection type gasoline engine with a displacement volume of 2,000 cc, and output of the gas sensor **1** was measured. The gasoline engine was operated at 1,500 rpm using unleaded gasoline. Response of the gas sensor **1** when the air-fuel mixture ratio was changed from 14 to 15 was measured as follows. First, output of the gas sensor **1** at the air-fuel mixture ratio of 14 and output of the gas sensor **1** at the air-fuel mixture ratio of 15 were measured. Next, output of the gas sensor **1** was measured while the air-fuel mixture ratio was changed from 14 to 15. Response of the gas sensor **1** was estimated from time elapsing until difference between the output at the air-fuel mixture ratio of 14 and the output at the air-fuel mixture ratio of 15 was decreased by 63%. The results are shown in FIG. **20**. In FIG. **20**, the distance Z is plotted on a horizontal axis and response time of the gas sensor **1** is plotted on a vertical axis. The distance Z is positive when the lower end of the

gas sensing portion **119** is disposed more adjacent to the inner bottom portion **32** than the lower end of the inner side holes **35**, and is negative when the lower end of the inner side holes **35** is disposed more adjacent to the inner bottom portion **32** than the lower end of the gas sensing portion **119** in FIG. **18A**.

As shown in FIG. **20**, when the distance Z becomes smaller, the gas sensor **1** has a longer response time. Therefore, the lower end of the gas sensing portion **119** needs to be disposed more adjacent to the inner bottom portion **32** than the lower end of the inner side holes **35** in FIG. **18A**, i.e., the distance z needs to be larger than 0, so that the gas sensor **1** has fast response.

Further, the above-mentioned measurements were performed for the gas sensors **1** having various values of an area of the gas sensing element **119**. According to the measurements, the above-mentioned relation between response time and the distance Z is more salient when the gas sensing portion **119** has a smaller area.

In the gas sensor **1** having the cup-shaped gas sensing element **10** according to the first embodiment, a substantially whole area of the gas contact portion **11** corresponds to the gas sensing portion **119**. As a result, an area of the gas sensing portion **119** in the first embodiment is larger than that of the sixth embodiment. Therefore, a positional relationship between the inner side holes **35** and the gas sensing portion **119** has little influence on response time of the gas sensor **1** in the first embodiment.

(Seventh Embodiment)

A seventh preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. **21A** and **21B**. In the seventh embodiment, the element cover **2** in the sixth embodiment is modified.

In the seventh embodiment, as shown in FIG. **21A**, the spacing D is set to 1 mm. As shown in FIG. **21B**, the inner bottom hole **36** is a circular hole with a diameter of 2 mm, and is disposed at a center of the inner bottom portion **32**. Five outer bottom holes **26** are disposed along a circumference of a circle having a center aligned with the center of the outer bottom portion **22** and a diameter of 4 mm. Each of the outer bottom holes **26** is a circular hole with a diameter of 1.5 mm.

Further, as shown in FIG. **21A**, the outer side portion **21** has a recess portion **210** in the vicinity of the outer bottom portion **22**. As a result, a space between the inner pipe **3** and the outer pipe **20** is partitioned into a side space **217** and a bottom space **218** by the recess portion **210**, thereby restricting the sample gas from flowing between the side space **217** and the bottom space **218**.

According to the seventh embodiment, due to the recess portion **210**, the sample gas introduced into the element cover **2** through the outer side holes **25** is restricted from being directly discharged from the outer bottom holes **26**, but flows upwardly in the side space **217** and enters the inner pipe **3** through the inner side holes **35**. Thereafter, the sample gas is discharged from the element cover **2** through the inner and outer bottom holes **36**, **26**. Therefore, an amount of the sample gas entering the inner pipe **3** is increased, thereby improving response of the gas sensor **1**. Further, since the inner bottom hole **36** do not overlap the outer bottom holes **26** as shown in FIG. **20B**, condensed water is restricted from entering the element cover **2** through the outer and inner bottom holes **26**, **36**.

(Eighth Embodiment)

An eighth preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. **22A** and **22B**. In

the eighth embodiment, the element cover **2** in the sixth embodiment is modified.

In the eighth embodiment, as shown in FIG. **22B**, an inner pipe **303** of the element cover **2** has an oval cross-section. Therefore, a content volume of the inner pipe **303** is decreased, thereby increasing response speed of the gas sensor **1**. As a result, the gas sensor **1** has faster and constant response while sufficiently preventing condensed water from entering the inside of the gas sensor **1**. The element cover **2** may have a rectangular cross-section.

Although the present invention has been fully described in connection with the preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art.

Such changes and modifications are to be understood as being within the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A gas sensor for detecting characteristics of sample gas, said gas sensor comprising:

a housing;

a gas sensing element held by said housing and having a gas contact portion to contact the sample gas; and

an element cover connected to said housing and covering said gas contact portion, said element cover having a double pipe structure formed by layering an inner pipe and an outer pipe, each of said inner pipe and said outer pipe being formed into a cylindrical shape with a bottom, wherein:

said inner pipe has a side portion including a first side portion having a side hole through which the sample gas flows and a second side portion which prevents the sample gas from flowing therethrough, and a bottom portion having a bottom hole through which the sample gas flows;

said outer pipe has a side portion having a side hole through which the sample gas flows, and a bottom portion having a bottom hole through which the sample gas flows;

said second side portion of said inner pipe is exposed through said side hole of said outer pipe; and

a spacing of 0.2–1.0 mm is formed between said bottom portion of said inner pipe and said bottom portion of said outer pipe.

2. The gas sensor according to claim **1**, wherein said side hole of said inner pipe is disposed more adjacent to said bottom portion of said inner pipe and said bottom portion of said outer pipe than said side hole of said outer pipe.

3. The gas sensor according to claim **1**, wherein said side hole of said outer pipe is disposed more adjacent to said bottom portion of said inner pipe and said bottom portion of said outer pipe than said side hole of said inner pipe.

4. The gas sensor according to claim **1**, wherein:

said bottom portion of said inner pipe has a first bottom portion including said bottom hole of said inner pipe and a second bottom portion which prevents the sample gas from flowing therethrough; and

said second bottom portion of said inner pipe is exposed through said bottom hole of said outer pipe.

5. The gas sensor according to claim **1**, wherein a diameter of each of said bottom hole of said outer pipe and said bottom hole of said inner pipe is 0.5–5 mm.

6. A gas sensor for detecting characteristics of sample gas, said gas sensor comprising:

a housing;

a gas sensing element held by said housing and having a gas contact portion to contact the sample gas; and

an element cover connected to said housing and covering said gas contact portion, said element cover having a double pipe structure formed by laminating an inner pipe and an outer pipe, each of said inner pipe and said outer pipe being formed into a cylindrical shape with a bottom, wherein:

said inner pipe has a side portion including a first side portion having a side hole through which the sample gas flows and a second side portion which prevents the sample gas from flowing therethrough, and a bottom portion having a bottom hole through which the sample gas flows;

said outer pipe has a side portion having a side hole through which the sample gas flows, and a bottom portion having a bottom hole through which the sample gas flows;

said second side portion of said inner pipe is exposed through said side hole of said outer pipe; and

the sample gas introduced into said element cover through said side hole of said outer pipe is substantially prevented from being directly discharged from said bottom hole of said outer pipe without passing through said side hole of said inner pipe.

7. The gas sensor according to claim **6**, wherein said side hole of said outer pipe is disposed more adjacent to said bottom portion of said inner pipe and said bottom portion of said outer pipe than said side hole of said inner pipe.

8. The gas sensor according to claim **7**, wherein:

said gas contact portion includes a sensor portion for detecting the characteristics of the sample gas; and

an end portion of said sensor portion most adjacent to said bottom portion of said inner pipe is disposed more adjacent to said bottom portion of said inner pipe than an end portion of said side hole of said inner pipe most adjacent to said bottom portion of said inner pipe.

9. The gas sensor according to claim **6**, wherein:

said bottom portion of said inner pipe has a first bottom portion including said bottom hole of said inner pipe and a second bottom portion which prevents the sample gas from flowing therethrough; and

said second bottom portion of said inner pipe is exposed through said bottom hole of said outer pipe.

10. The gas sensor according to claim **6**, wherein:

said gas sensing element is formed into a plate; and

said inner pipe has any one of an oval cross-section and a rectangular cross-section.

11. The gas sensor according to claim **6**, wherein:

said gas sensing element is formed into a plate;

said side hole of said inner pipe includes three and more hole portions each of which is formed into a same shape;

said hole portions are arranged in a single row extending perpendicularly to an axis of said gas sensing element.

12. The gas sensor according to claim **6**, wherein a diameter of each of said bottom hole of said outer pipe and said bottom hole of said inner pipe is 0.5–5 mm.

13. The gas sensor according to claim **1**, further comprising:

a protruding portion protruding from said bottom portion of said inner pipe along a circumference of said bottom hole of said inner pipe, wherein another spacing of

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0.2–1.0 mm is formed between said protruding portion and said bottom portion of said outer pipe.

14. A method of guiding sample gas in a gas sensor having a gas sensing element and an element cover for covering said gas sensing element, said element cover having a double-pipe structure formed by layering an outer pipe and an inner pipe, the method comprising steps of:

introducing the sample gas into a space formed between said outer pipe and said inner pipe through a side hole of said outer pipe;

making the sample gas collide with a side portion of said inner pipe;

introducing the sample gas into said inner pipe through a side hole of said inner pipe thereby to make the sample gas contact said gas sensing element; and

discharging the sample gas from a bottom hole of said inner pipe and a bottom hole of said outer pipe, wherein

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the sample gas is restricted from being discharged from said bottom hole of said outer pipe without flowing through said side hole of said inner pipe.

15. The method of guiding the sample gas according to claim **14**, wherein a flow direction of the sample gas from said side hole of said outer pipe to said side hole of said inner pipe is substantially the same as a flow direction of the sample gas from said side hole of said inner pipe to said bottom hole of said inner pipe.

16. The gas sensor according to claim **1**, wherein: said gas sensing element is formed into a plate; and said side hole of said outer pipe is disposed more adjacent to said bottom portion of said inner pipe and said bottom portion of said outer pipe than said side hole of said inner pipe.

* * * * *